Daily Morning Chronicle.

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Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HANNAH THURSTON: A story of American Life. By Bayard Taylor. Sold by Hudson Taylor.

This is the first effort of the distinguished American traveller in the department of fiction, and, if we may judge of its public reception by the pleasure it has afforded, it will prove an equal success with the author's books of travel. As its title purports, it is truly a story of American life, and in those sections North, where certain so-called reformatory societies were a few years since in more active operation than they are at present, the characters of the novel will be recognised as true to the life. The book is rather a slashing crusade against the doctrines of the ultra advocates of women's rights, spiritualism, temperance, Fourierism, and some other kindred reforms. His hero settles down, after a successful absence in the East Indies, in New York State, where societies exist to advance the interests of all these subjects, but in spite of public lectures and the warped opinions of his neighbors, he continues to drink his sherry and sit in his library after dinner smoking a good cigar. All this, of course, creates great horror and disgust in the minds of such persons as "Seth Wattles," the village tailor, who neglects his shop-board to preside over the immense meetings held in "Tumblety Hall." The heroine of the story is "Hannah Thurston," a strong-minded woman, of Quaker origin, who speaks in public on her favorite theme, "Woman's Rights," but who is eventually "brought to grief," or rather, we should say, to true happiness, by acknowledging that she had taken a false and superficial view of her subject, marries the good fellow who drinks sherry and smokes his cigar, and settles down as a model wife, all the better for having rounded the sharp corners of a naturally vigorous intellect, and bringing it into subjection to the genial and tender authority of a most devoted husband. The book abounds in fine descriptions of natural scenery, and the passage describing the ascent of the Saguenay river, in Canada, can scarcely be excelled. The ingenious and able arguments which take place throughout the work on the so-called reforms, in which Maxwell Woodbury, the hero and liberal gentleman, always gets the better of his antagonists, must not be overlooked by the reader, for they are the very basis on which the author erects a superstructure producing a successful *denouement* to his finely-wrought story.

THE LIFE OF PHILIDOR, Musician and Chess-player. By George Allen. Sold by Wm. Ballantyne.

As a specimen of book-making this volume has rarely had an equal. Paper, typography, and binding are all perfect, and do infinite credit to Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co., the Philadelphia publishers, from whose press it emanates. It is also admirably written, the style being exceedingly chaste and graceful. The biographer had access to sources of knowledge not open to former biographers in being able to avail himself of publications in the languages of continental Europe. Such books are an honor to the press of the United States.

PECULIAR, A Tale of the Great Transition. By Epes Sargent. Sold by Philp & Solomons.

The story is founded upon the revelations of social life at the South, which General Butler, Governor Shepley, General Ullman, the Provost Marshal, and others, abundantly authenticated in New Orleans after the occupation of that city by the United States forces. These materials have been handled with much skill by Mr. Sargent; and the result is a novel which, for its plot, style, and graphic presentation of characters, cannot fail to be widely read and admired. It has both humor and pathos.

LEVANA; or, the Doctrine of Education. By Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. Sold by Philp & Solomons.

A pleasant, instructive volume, full of practical thoughts on education, which have a real value. The author first treats of the importance of education, and then of its true spirit or genius. The key to successful education he holds to be the discovering of "the individuality of the ideal man." A section of the book is devoted to the education of women; another to the moral education of boys, and kindred subjects. There is much independent thought in the volume.

REMAINS IN PROSE AND VERSE, of Arthur Henry Hallam. Sold by Philp & Solomons.

The young man whose literary "Remains" are collected in this handsome volume will always be known as the bosom friend of Alfred Tennyson, the poet having immortalized him in that charming poem "In Memoriam." His mind and character appear to have been deserving of the distinguished friendship he won. He was a young man of genius and high culture, and these "Remains in Prose and Verse," edited by the bereaved father, will be read with deep interest and unalloyed pleasure.

IN WAR TIME, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Sold by Philp and Solomons.

Mr. Whittier is a member of the Society of Friends, and, therefore, we presume, averse to the unsheathing of the sword. But he is doing glorious service in the cause for which the country is fighting by his noble lyrics. Some of the pieces in this volume have been transferred to the columns of the SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE. All of them are spirited, as, indeed, are all Mr. Whittier's poems, those on slavery being merciless in their severity.

AN ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. By John Foster. Sold by Wm. Ballantyne.

This posthumous work of the distinguished Baptist preacher and essayist was commenced soon after the publication of the famous "Essays" which give John Foster such prominent distinction as an original, clear, and forcible writer. It is marked by the same profound thought, energy of expression, and variety of illustration that distinguished his other writings.

ALICE OF MONMOUTH; an Idyl of the Great War. With other Poems. By Edmund C. Stedman. Sold by Philp & Solomons.

We have already treated the reader to some extracts from this volume. The main poem abounds with passages of true poetry, and is full of the pure fire of an ardent patriot. Some of the minor poems are imbued with truly refined sentiment. Mr. Stedman will add to his substantial fame by the publication of this volume.

THE LOST BANK NOTE; and Martyn Ware's Temptation. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Sold by J. Shillington.

There are three stories in this book, but "The Lost Bank Note" is the best. It is a powerful story, in which the characters are drawn with all the vigor and perfectness in which Mrs. Wood's best novels excel.

DAY DREAMS. By Joseph A. Nunes. Sold by Philp & Solomons.

A volume of fair poetry, but not calculated to make any very strong impression upon the reading public.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.—Mr. Hudson Taylor, of this city, has just issued a new catalogue of books always to be found in his store, at the lowest trade prices. It will surprise the community by its amplitude and comprehensiveness. It embraces all classics, and books of the day on all topics—military, scientific, historical, works of fiction, poems, and whatever readers desire to possess and profit by.

MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for December, has the following excellent and varied table of contents: Saint Christopher, by W. D. Howells, United States Consul at Venice; Twilight on Sumter, by R. H. Stoddard; Scenes in the War of 1812—VI., the War on the Coast, by B. J. Lossing; Pictures of the Japanese—II. Rural Life, by A. H. Guernsey; Cap-and-Bells—A Novel in Ten Chapters, by J. M. Legare; William H. Prescott, by James Wynne; The Telling Treasure, by Thomas Dunn English; Light Through Darkness, by Theodore C. Hook; An Experiment, by Caroline Chesebro; Overland from St. Paul to Lake Superior, by Mrs. R. B. Minturn; The Small House at Allington; The Gulf, by C. Stickney; What's in a Name, by Louise E. Furniss; My Friend Crackthorpe Again, by C. D. Gardette; The Ethics of Love, by Samuel Osgood; The Rev. Mr. Allonby, by Katherine F. Williams; Job Warner's Christmas, by Horatio Alger; A Woman's Complaint, by Laura C. Redden; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer; with comic illustrations. The first four of these articles are finely illustrated—that on Japan profusely so. The biographical notice of Prescott is from the pen of a personal friend of the historian, and is a very elegant and genial production. The "Ethics of Love," by Dr. Osgood, will do young people good to read and study. This number is an unusually good one, being the commencement of the twenty-eighth volume of this deservedly popular monthly.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December is scarcely equal to some of its predecessors. Its contents are: The Man without a Country, by Frederick Ingham, U. S. N.; the Birds of Killingworth, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Literary Life in Paris, the Garret; the Great Air-Engine, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills;" a Loyal Woman's No; Eugene Delacroix, by W. J. Stillman; Sympathetic Lying; Something about Bridges, by Henry T. Tuckerman; Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier, by Louis Agassiz; In an Attic, by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers; Longfellow, by George W. Curtis; Letters to a Peace Democrat, by Francis Wayland, Jr.; Reviews and Literary Notices. "The Man without a Country" is unworthy of the Atlantic. One of the best didactic articles in the number is that on "Sympathetic Lying," though it is disfigured by its transcendentalism. Mr. Tuckerman's article on "Bridges" is excellent. Professor Agassiz's paper is charmingly instructive, as usual.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Cortland village, New York, and author of a "Life of Jefferson," written to a friend, says: "Alas! how his descendants are divided in this war! All his grandsons go with the South. George Wythe Randolph, late Confederate Secretary of War, is one of these—misled on this question, but a noble man. So is his older brother, Thomas J. Randolph. Dr. Ben. Randolph I never met. All his granddaughters but one (she is a resident of New York) are firmly for the Union, and so are their husbands, where they are married. Two of them have sons in our armies, who are liable any day to meet their kinsmen in battle. N. P. Trist, who married Virginia Randolph, is a devoted Union man. He has a daughter married to a Confederate. She stands up resolutely for the Union, and would if the scaffold was before her."

—Maximilian's Duchess is said to be of surpassing beauty. A correspondent of the London *Times*, describing an audience, says the members of the deputation were struck with amazement when they heard her, beaming with beauty and freshness, keep up the conversation in the purest Castilian. The enthusiasm of these gentlemen reached the highest pitch, for, on leaving the presence, one of them declared that "the very sight of this incomparable Princess would be worth to her august husband an army of forty thousand men; and that there was not a single partisan of Juarez who, at the aspect of the Archduchess Charlotte, would not become an enthusiastic imperialist."

—Archbishop M. Hale has brought to the repentant stool one of the most violent of Irish patriots. "Father" Lavelle, "impelled by a sense of duty," and "acting under obedience," has published a letter, in which he expresses regret for having penned the words, "Were I the unjustly evicted, either I or the landlord should fall." The sentence was very naturally interpreted as an encouragement to the Irish peasantry to shoot their landlords. He admits that he has "written some things too strong in language, at least for a minister of the Most High;" and, finally, he "submits all his writings and speeches to the judgment of the Holy See."

—Dr. Francis Lieber writes to the New York *Times*: "I would ask, should you think it worth your while, whether you would do me the favor to state in your journal that the assertion of my having had anything whatever to do with the questions put to drafted persons as to their fitness, or with anything concerning their exemption, or with any details of the drafting act of Congress, is an utter and unqualified untruth. There is not even a glimmer of truth in it, nor can I see how this misstatement could have originated by an involuntary misapprehension of some fact or other."

—When Colonel William Raymond Lee, of Massachusetts, was a prisoner at Richmond he received courtesies from Colonel Codwin, of the 57th North Carolina regiment, who was commander of the prison guard, whom he parted with hoping, if the chances of war ever should turn so that he could reciprocate, that he should be informed. Recently Col. Codwin was captured, and is now a prisoner in Washington, and Colonel Lee having received a letter from him, has already taken steps to mitigate as far as possible the evils attendant upon close confinement.

—In a letter to a friend, which has just been published, Cardinal Wiseman says: "In reply to your inquiry relative to an assertion in the *Saturday Review* that 'I would willingly give back all the converts, except one, to Protestantism,' I assure you that such an expression never passed my lips, nor did such an idea ever enter my mind. On the contrary, I have always thanked God for bringing them to us in His church; nor has there ever been one so guided about whom I could have entertained or expressed so uncharitable or un-Catholic a sentiment."

—The *Europe*, of Frankfort, says: "The two sons of the Marquis Wielopolski were yesterday, (October 23,) at the Kursaal of Homburg. Captain Danielecski, approaching them, reproached Count Wielopolski for his conduct in Poland. An altercation ensued, then a personal affray, during which the younger son of the Marquis drew his revolver and aimed at the captain, but he was suddenly surrounded and disarmed. The two young men have since left Homburg. Their passports, which they showed to the police, authorized them to carry arms."

—Captain Dendy Sharwood, company G, 115th Pennsylvania volunteers, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday. He was highly esteemed in that city, having kept Jones' Hotel for a number of years, and his death is much regretted. In the late battle on the Rapidan he gallantly led his regiment. He escaped the rebel bullets to die at home of a quick fever.

—John K. Stetler, of Philadelphia, has been convicted by a court-martial for attempting to defraud the Government in supplies. He had agreed to furnish 100,000 pounds of pure prime roasted and ground Rio coffee, and again one hundred casks of the same. But each lot was found to be adulterated, and Stetler has been sentenced to five years imprisonment at Albany.

—Brigadier General Isaac F. Shepard, after an absence of two years and a-half, during which time he has been in active service, having only lost a week's time since his departure, returned to Boston last week. He is looking finely, and though he has lost three horses in battle, he has been providentially spared from all injury.

—It seems that Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and the Confederate States, has not shaken off the dust of his shoes in reprobation of an unappreciative British Government and departed for Paris, as stated. He lingers yet in sweet seclusion, upon the muddy banks of Thames the guest of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., enjoying the solace of his society.

—Edwin Noyes, who was detected a few months since in an embezzlement of the funds of the Maine Central railroad, has compounded for the same and been fully released from the law, by paying the company $38,000.

—Mr. James M. Murdoch, the comedian, has accepted an appointment on General Rosseau's staff, and will soon take the field in that General's new department.

—Thirty editors and printers were among the killed and wounded at Chickamauga.

—Judge Caleb B. Smith is quite ill at Indianapolis.

THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

NEW REBEL BATTERIES.

The Late Naval Engagement in Charleston Harbor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

THE LATE FIGHT AT BAYOU COUTERAU.

DARING ACHIEVEMENT.

LETTER FROM CAPT. SAWYER.

OUR DEAD AT CHICKAMAUGA.

REBEL BARBARITY.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

Terrific Fire from a New Rebel Battery on Sullivan's Island—Stirring Engagement in Charleston Harbor—The Iron-clad Lehigh Gets Aground—The Nahant and Passaic Rescue Her from Her Perilous Position—Lieutenant Hopkins and Several of the Crew Badly Hurt—The Vessel but Little Damaged.

[Correspondence New South.]

MORRIS ISLAND, November 19, 1863.

The most severe, continuous, and terrible fire to which our new works on Cummings' Point have yet been subjected, occurred on Sunday night last. A new seven gun battery on Sullivan's Island opened contemporaneously with the Confederate works on James Island, and for several hours the shells fell among us like a tempest of destruction. The bellowing of the mortars on either side was terrific. The object of the night firing was probably to reinforce Sumter, or the rebs might have anticipated an assault on that dilapidated citadel.

On the same night the monitor Lehigh, Commodore Bryson, ran well up towards Fort Sumter, and anchored for the night as a picket boat. Unfortunately the falling tide left her aground. At daylight her position was discovered by the rebels, who opened upon her from nearly all their guns on Sullivan's Island, and some from Fort Johnson and Battery Simpkins. The Lehigh gallantly returned the fire from both her guns, efforts being made on board in the meanwhile to extricate the vessel from her dangerous position, but without success. The falling tide every moment exposed more of her hull and the enemy's fire seemed to redouble in intensity. Two other monitors, the Nahant and the Passaic, at once stood up to her assistance and joined in the fight. The engagement continued until nearly high tide again when she was towed off by the monitors, and brought out of range. During the engagement, the officers and crew being on deck, laboring to get out lines to haul her off, several of the crew were wounded by pieces of exploding shells. Commander Bryson was slightly cut in the face by a fragment of shell, and Lieutenant Hopkins, the executive officer of the ship, was badly hurt in the calf of the leg by the same cause. It is feared that it may be necessary to amputate his limb, if unfavorable symptoms should manifest themselves. The vessel, though frequently hit, was damaged but little.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Battle of Bayou Couteran—A Union Division Attacked by a Superior Rebel Force—Reinforcements Arriving—The Rebels Routed and Driven to Opelousas—A Brilliant Exploit.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—A letter, dated Carrion Crow Bayou, Louisiana, November 4th, says Burbridge's division was attacked yesterday by a superior force of rebels under Walker and Morton, ten miles south of Opelousas, and was badly worsted. The division nobly held its ground until relieved by the division under General Cameron, (Hovey's old division,) when the rebels were routed with great slaughter, and driven to Opelousas.

General Washburn was in command. Our loss was 700. The rebel loss was 1,300. The 67th Indiana and 231 Wisconsin were captured; also, one piece of the 17th Ohio battery.

At this fight was performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. General Washburn and staff, being surrounded by the rebel cavalry, actually clove their way with their sabres through a column of the rebels, scattering them like a swarm of flies. Lieutenant Vanvliet was wounded severely. Our forces have commenced retreating to Vermillionville.

Another Letter from Captain Sawyer.

The Bridgeton (N. J.) *Chronicle* publishes the subjoined letter from Captain Sawyer, whose case is familiar to all our readers:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Virginia,
November 1, 1863.

Hon. John T. Nixon:

DEAR SIR: I am still about, and hope soon to be released and restored to my family, friends, and command. My health is good, my hopes for the future never higher, and my confidence unshaken. It is not worth while for me to speak of my experience as a prisoner, for you are fully posted; but allow me to explain how I was captured, June 9th, at the cavalry action at Brandy Station.

In a charge for the possession of an elevated position, and upon a Confederate States battery, leading my squadron to the charge, I fell with a ball through the back part of my head, and one in the fleshy part of my leg. The charge was mutual on both sides, and was hand-to-hand; indeed, so close that my own face was blackened with the powder of my opponent's revolver, and is still remaining, to a considerable extent, in my face. The effect of this charge was dreadful on both sides, for here the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Broderick and brave Major Shelmire fell dead from their horses, both gentlemen belonging to the 1st New Jersey cavalry. There, too, were lying Confederate State officers and men, who, one-half hour before, were in the bloom of life.

Notwithstanding this sad sight, I shall always remember that action with pride, for nobly did our regiment push on. Here I fell wounded, senseless, and in that condition remained; cannot say how long. When I came to my senses I was discovered. Our forces had pushed on, and I was picked up by three Confederate States soldiers, lifted on a horse, and taken to a hospital at Culpeper.

Of the prize drawn by me July 6th I have at this time nothing to say, only that as yet I have not been released from the sentence; at least I have not been notified that I have, yet it has always been my endeavor to show an unflinching front under all circumstances, and even in that extreme case I was determined to show no other.

A soldier works not for gain; glory and the welfare of his country is his aim; and even in my situation I found that pride was what upheld me, and that was sufficient to nerve me for my fate. Still I fervently hope it is past, for really it was an awful situation to be in. I enjoy the same treatment as my unfortunate brother officers here at the Libby, but let me assure you that we all hope for a speedy release. Several special exchanges have been made. Have I not as much right to expect this consideration as any one? I leave that question for my friends.

Can you not do something to effect an exchange? I do not think there is any grand principle in the way, nothing but policy. But, sir, here are twelve thousand men and nine hundred officers. Have they not a right to ...

... H. W. SAWYER, Capt. 1st N. J. Cavalry, U. S. A.

Our Dead at Chickamauga.

[Correspondence ...]

It is ... Chickamauga ...

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A fair deduction on these terms will be made to news agents and canvassers.

Clubs of ten, to one address, Fifteen Dollars a year in advance.

dier left above the ground. May God comfort the mourners, whose friends are thus denied the last sad rights of sepulture.

Rebel Barbarity.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Port Hudson, November 3, written by a captain in the 7th regiment, and addressed to his father in New York:

"We have just received information of a positive character (we only had rumors before) that First Lieutenant George B. Coleman, Jr., of New York city, who was captured about two months ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-four hours afterwards, together with some twenty privates (colored) who were taken with him. I hope some action will be taken on the subject, and that soon. I know that the officers and soldiers of the Corps d'Afrique will take immediate and final action, if they ever get into a fight. The men of the command will endeavor to protect themselves from such a fate, though the Government should neglect to do it."

It appears from this that the rebels are fulfilling their threat of extermination. Not content with starving the white prisoners held at Richmond, the barbarous wretches are butchering our brave colored soldiers and their officers in cold blood.

How the Rebels Treat their Wounded.

Still the same old story—neglect, cruelty, want of preparation—this, after two or three years' experience, after hospitals have been organized, and ambulance trains are as common as express cars.

A gentleman who came down with a number of wounded in the late conflict on the Rappahannock, gives a harrowing picture of their sufferings. They were brought in tenderly by their brother soldiers and deposited on the naked floor, without blankets or overcoats. The surgeons then took them in charge, moved them about roughly, crowded them together, and treated them with that indifference, not to say brutality, which has made the very name of surgeon hateful to the Confederate soldier.

There was not a spark of fire in the cars, and part of the time not a lamp. All was darkness, and the night was bitter cold. The wounded men, crowded like swine on the hard floor, weak from loss of blood and the shock to their nervous systems, in need of warmth and stimulants, lay shaking with excessive cold all the dreary night long, as the train wended its way slowly to Richmond. No fire, no food, no generous stimulant, no pallet, no bed clothing, no kind treatment. There they lay like dumb cattle.—*Richmond Examiner.*

"Nigger Soldiers!"

Such was the cry as I arose from dinner to-day to see what regiment was passing. I may offend some good friend at home by the remark, but it is true, a better and a more soldierly regiment, as far as appearance goes, I have not seen since the war began than the 2d Mississippi, unbleached Americans. They marched like veterans, and their officers looked like men fitted to command. I am not one of those who believe in "negro equality," nor do I believe in white equality by any means. This element of strength is great, and Adjutant General Thomas has done more than any other man in the nation to further it. He has given his whole attention to it, when loyal papers all through the country ridiculed it, calling him dotard and imbecile, and that often by papers which endorsed the policy.

When the history is written, it will be told that General Thomas laid aside the luxuries of the capital for the benefit of his country, and endured the hardship of camp life in the West and South. There is hardly a man in our country whom the rebels hate as they do him. He has proved that the slave is a man and can be a soldier. We have now some dozen regiments of these along the river. Each is a success. When brought to face the foe they do it quite as well as their fairer brethren. It is a grand sight—the success of a persecuted man. I say again, if a man is right he can afford to wait—time is his friend.

There are enough of the Corps d'Afrique to guard this city, in its vicinity; and soon we shall have enough to guard the whole river and garrison the towns. This I believe is the policy of the Government. The "draft" need not be such a bugbear. Experience will prove that 50,000 of these troops, well officered, will be equal to the same number of any troops in the world. Prejudice is fast receding to the depths of ignorance where it belongs. More light has broken upon the world in the last two years than in any two since it began. Last April the man who would take the command of a negro regiment was shunned. Now it is different; all things work well to them who wait, who hope, who trust, who have faith.—*Vicksburg Cor. of Cincinnati Gazette.*

List of Officers of the 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Hiram L. Brown, colonel; David B. McCreary, lieutenant colonel; Charles M. Lynch, promoted from captain, vice John W. Reynolds, discharged; John D. Black, adjutant, promoted from first lieutenant, vice James C. Hart, discharged; James G. Payne, quartermaster; George L. Potter, surgeon; J. Stiles Whildon, assistant surgeon; Daniel W. Richards, assistant surgeon, vice S. V. Pilgrim, discharged; Joseph F. Deschryver, captain company A, promoted, vice John W. Reynolds, promoted; Horace McCray, first lieutenant company A, promoted, vice J. F. Deschryver, promoted; Elias Brockway, second lieutenant company A, promoted, vice Horace McCray, promoted; Moses W. Oliver, captain company B; John H. Collom, first lieutenant company B, promoted, vice Wm. H. Grant, died; Martin O. Way, second lieutenant company B, promoted, vice John A. Morey, resigned; George T. Jewett, captain company C, promoted, vice Dyer Loomis, discharged; Melvin H. Beemis, first lieutenant company C, promoted, vice George T. Jewett, promoted; Albert R. Rathbone, second lieutenant company C, promoted, vice M. H. Beemis, promoted; Clayton W. Lytle, first lieutenant company D, promoted, vice Horatio F. Lewis, killed July 2, 1863; Thomas C. Lee, second lieutenant company D, promoted, vice C. W. Lytle, promoted; Henry G. Harvey, captain company E, promoted, vice M. L. Stults, discharged; Josiah W. Baker, first lieutenant company E, promoted, vice H. G. Harvey, promoted; John R. Rounds, second lieutenant company E, promoted, vice J. W. Baker, promoted; Kimball H. Stiles, captain company F, promoted; Jerry Birtcill, first lieutenant company F, promoted, vice Richard McGill, discharged; George F. C. Smart, first lieutenant company G, promoted, vice T. F. McCreary, discharged; Joseph L. Linn, second lieutenant company G, promoted, vice George F. C. Smart, promoted; J. Boyd Espy, first lieutenant company H; Hugh R. Stewart, second lieutenant company H; James H. Hamlin, captain company I, promoted, vice George G. Griswold, died; Edwin W. Sampson, first lieutenant company I, promoted, vice J. H. Hamlin, promoted; George A. Evans, second lieutenant company I, promoted, vice E. W. Sampson, promoted; John C. Hilton, captain company K; Charles W. Devereaux, first lieutenant company K, promoted, vice J. C. Hilton, promoted; Samuel C. Snell, second lieutenant company K, promoted, vice C. W. Devereaux, promoted.

Lord Palmerston's Speech.

By the Cape Race steamer we have a line or two of a speech made by the Premier, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, on the 9th, in the course of which he alluded to American affairs. The following are his remarks in full:

There have been occasions when it was the lot of those who had to explain the state of affairs to congratulate you on the tranquil condition of the civilized world. I am afraid I cannot do that in the present instance, for although I trust there is nothing in our horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides, in the far West and in the distant East, struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us shudder for humanity, and excite our deep compassion for the countries in which they are occurring. [Hear, hear.] In the far West we see a nation of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same manners and literature as ourselves, split in two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest, the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed who ventured to predict. [Hear, hear.] Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the objurgations of the one party ...

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Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that from this date until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.
November 18, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We infer from the stirring news from Chattanooga that the grand army under General Grant is in motion. The dispatches are a little contradictory, but there seems to be no doubt that the Union forces have already obtained signal advantages over the enemy, who is alleged by some to be in force in front of Grant, and by others to be retreating. The charge of General Wood up to Orchard Ridge appears to have been a gallant affair. He carried the rebel rifle-pits under a heavy fire, and took 200 prisoners. At last accounts our troops were in line of battle, and Bragg will either have to fight or run. We look forward to great results from General Grant's campaign.

The operations in Charleston harbor continue active. More shells had been thrown into the city, but with what effect is not known. The presumption is, however, that much damage was inflicted, as nineteen of the shells were seen to burst in the city. A new rebel battery had been developed on Sullivan's Island. Seabrook Island had been captured and occupied by our forces. The monitor Lehigh, at one time, was in a tight place, but she got off without much injury. Other matters of interest will be found in the letters from Morris Island.

We have some additional intelligence from the Department of the Gulf concerning the battle of Bayou Coteau, La. The exploit recorded of General Washburn and his staff is proof of what can be accomplished by daring men.

It is stated that the rebels have neglected to bury the Union soldiers who fell at Chickamauga—another evidence of their shocking inhumanity. The reader will find other proofs of this brutality narrated in to-day's paper.

A letter from Captain Sawyer, now in the Libby prison, at Richmond, shows that he, like his fellow-prisoners, is anxious to be exchanged. His description of the manner of his capture is interesting.

General Dick Taylor, one of the most ubiquitous generals in the rebel service, is reported in rebel dispatches to have been very successful lately in Louisiana. We give the news for what it is worth.

The wires furnish no additional news from General Burnside. If the report be true that cannonading was still heard, there must be lively times around Knoxville.

At Los Angelos, on Saturday last, the jail was broken open and five prisoners, charged with all sorts of high crimes, taken out and hung.

A letter in praise of Adjutant General Thomas's efforts to raise negro regiments assures us that the prejudice against *color* in the army is fast wearing away.

From South Carolina the news to-day is important, as foreshadowing the course of the members elect to the rebel Congress.

General Wheeler, according to General Bragg, took three hundred Union prisoners lately near Knoxville.

A "CONSERVATIVE" IDEA OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A certain wholesale manufacturer of quack medicines, in one of his moving advertisements addressed to a pensive public, challenges its attention by asking "What is the Constitution?" and answers the interrogatory by the emphatic and triumphant exclamation, "The Constitution is clearly that which constitutes!" This "conservative" declaration is exactly adapted to the use of that intelligent and patriotic party who oppose every measure of the Government upon the ground of the "Constitution." No doubt they have very clear views of the binding obligations of this same Constitution, but are entirely opposed to the drastic programme of the benevolent gentleman aforesaid. But, unfortunately, the conservative Copperheads, ask the public to be satisfied with the above comprehensive formula, as a political axiom, and [illegible] the sole cure for all our woes, the political pills from *their* manufactory, assuring us, if we do not take the dose, the case of the country is hopeless. If, however, they are ever seduced by oratorical fervor into broader definitions, they copy the lucid example of Bardolph, and dilate upon the Constitution in his inimitable and unanswerable way. "Phrase, call you it! By this good day I know not the phrase—but I will maintain the word with my sword to be a soldier-like word, and a word of exceeding good command. Constitution! that is when a man is, as they say, constituted; or when a man is—being—whereby—he may be thought to be constituted—which is a very good thing."

The Constitution, with the Copperheads, is clearly that which constitutes the rights of rebels to trample it in the dirt and throw off every obligation imposed by it, and, at the same time, forbids the Government to use any force to restrain such outrages; it gives the rebels the right to kill us, but forbids us to attempt to subdue them. The rebels, like Bardolph, maintain this view *with the sword*, and, in the judgment of Messrs. Vallandigham and Company, they have the best of the argument.

But the people of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York have not thought so. Expert as this class of partisans have become by long practice in the art of deception, they have not seduced the great body of our citizens to imitate their example. With the people the war is a sad and solemn reality, whose duties and responsibilities are to be dealt with in a more manly and honest way than by making it a mere political traffic in the lives of men in order to place ambitious men in power upon the modest plea that they can manage public affairs better than those to whom the people have entrusted them.

The Government, sustained by so triumphant a popular verdict, fortunately finds its hands strengthened to uphold the Constitution by the best means it can employ in so terrible an exigency, and all good men are satisfied with the honesty of its purposes and plans, well knowing that, if the result of these elections had been reversed, the riot in New York would have been the pattern upon which the "conservative idea of the Constitution" would have been carried out all over the whole country.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

Yesterday's CHRONICLE contained a very brief and imperfect synopsis of a letter addressed by the Hon. John Minor Botts to the Richmond *Enquirer*. To day we lay the full text of this document before our readers. It will naturally interest all, for it contains the bold utterances of a man with whom the loyal people of this republic cannot help warmly sympathizing in the persecutions to which he has been sub[illegible] course it has been necessary for Mr. [illegible]duct himself with great circumspec[illegible] had everything at stake, and even [illegible] been in peril. His personal liberty [illegible] been held by a very frail tenure, and [illegible]t at any moment be lost by an imprudent act or word, as his property has been in spite of all his caution. This letter to the Richmond print shows, however, that his circumspection was not born of cowardice or pusillanimity and involved no abandonment of the principles which have been the polar star of his long and honorable life. "True as the beaten anvil to the stroke," is Mr. Botts under his present persecutions, re-asserting the injustice and impolicy of the war which the South is waging against the Union and the Federal Government. "Hitherto," he says, "I have been silent as to the wrongs, injuries, and indignities which have been heaped upon me, but I am not a spaniel, to lie down and crouch at the bidding of any master, or lick the hand that smites me." The true chivalric spirit of the man revolts at the oppressions to which he has been subjected and the personal wrongs and insults he has had to endure, and, with almost the fire of youth, he exclaims: "If I can obtain no protection from the law, then will I protect myself; not against the Government or an army, for that I cannot do; but I can and will do it when the law, military and civic, fails me, against any one man that this Confederacy can boast." This is a significant hint, which the Southern assailants of Mr. Botts will do well not to overlook.

Mr. Botts lets us incidentally into some of the workings of the rebellion. For supplies taken from him for the use of the Confederate army, and duly receipted for by the officers taking them, he could get no pay, and it had been intimated to him that they never would be paid for; without any charge being made against him, he was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks in a negro jail, the rebel army had been turned loose upon his plantation for the purpose of destroying it, by order of officers high in command, until not one ear of his entire crop of corn had been left to him; and, after the destruction of his property, he was again arrested by order of Major General Stuart. All these annoyances do not cause Mr. Botts to waver for a moment in the course laid out for himself. Notwithstanding all his persecutions and impending perils, he cannot, he says, "be induced to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of conduct that my own judgment and conscience may dictate, which is to take no lot, part, or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirlpool of desolation and ruin upon my unfortunate country. Nor shall I depart from the position I have taken, of doing nothing that can justly subject me to outrage, animadversion, or rebuke. But if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if to prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live, or a traitor's death let me die."

This is noble language and the true chivalric spirit, and we would fain hope that there are many at the South besides Mr. Botts who take equally high ground, and that the progress of our arms will relieve them from their involuntary subject to the rebel Government.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE ON LOYALTY.

"I must, therefore, stand by my Government, to maintain its life and preserve our nationality, though fortunes be wrecked, life be sacrificed, and institutions be destroyed in the sweep of rebellion. That nationality preserved, I can shout—as my eyes pierce the smoke of battle, and my head is lifted above the waves of rebellion—I am an American citizen. This, to me, is above all price—an inheritance which earth's hidden treasures cannot buy. I part with it only with life, and shall leave the injunction upon my children to fight on for its preservation till it be secured beyond the reach of treason and rebellion. *I act in concert with those who would preserve, not destroy, my Government.*"

This glowing, patriotic language was quite recently addressed by Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, to a Copperhead, who had taken [illegible] to task for his earnest appeal to the people of Kentucky to furnish volunteers for the Union army. And yet, when the loyal papers claimed Governor Bramlette's election as a Union triumph, it was claimed by the opposition journals that this was a manifest misapprehension. And when the Governor of Kentucky awhile ago was announced as ready to take the stump in New York in the interest of the Seymour party, there was a general misgiving that for once the opposition journals had told the truth. Very soon, however, came the intelligence that the Seymourites had reckoned without their host, and that Governor Bramlette had declined to take any part in the New York election in the interest of the Seymourite faction. The Copperhead prints assigned every reason but the true one for the refusal of the Governor of Kentucky to cast his lot in with the Democracy of New York. The real reason is doubtless to be found in the dissimilarity of sentiment between Governor Bramlette and the Seymourites, as displayed in the above quotation from that gentleman's letter to his Copperhead caviller. And there is good reason to believe that the Governor of Kentucky speaks the real sentiment of the State over which he presides. It is true that Kentucky was about the last State to take up arms against the rebellion, but she is now gloriously in earnest for its suppression, and her zeal will know no abatement even though it should be inevitable that slavery will be destroyed ere the war is concluded. She will stand by her Governor and declare that everything must be sacrificed that stands in the way of the salvation of the Union.

IN THE course of some comments upon the vagueness of the expression, "the Union as it was," the New York *Times* takes occasion to remark:

No one wishes to see slavery ruling the councils and the conduct of the nation as it has done hitherto. No one expects to see the people of the slave States debarred from discussing the question of slavery, and deciding it according to their conviction of their own interests, as they have been hitherto. No one expects to see any of the thousand outrageous and unconstitutional abuses of republican liberty which have hitherto prevailed in the Southern States again renewed. We expect and shall demand, as one result of this war, a complete and thorough reform in these respects. *But these abuses were never essential to the Union as it was.* They ought long ago to have been reformed, without in the least disturbing the Union or putting its existence in peril.

It may be true that the abuses enumerated "were never essential to the Union as it was," but for all that they were practically part of the Union of former days. They existed under the Union then, and they are just those abuses which have made so many citizens object to the "Union as it was." By that phrase we understand those who use it—we seldom or never employ it—to mean that they expect, as they have a right to, that, under the reconstructed Union, the people of the Southern States shall no longer deny to the citizens of the free States that freedom of thought, speech, and action which, for years, has been refused them, but which is their indubitable, constitutional right.

WASHINGTON THEATRE—ITALIAN OPERA.—The attendance last evening would doubtless have been very large, had not the unpleasant weather interfered; as it was there was a very fashionable and music-loving audience, who testified by their applause their delight at the faultless manner in which the programme was carried out. Mr. Grau deserves the thanks of the community for the pains he has taken to get together so many fine artistes. The attractions to-night are great. We trust to see an overflowing house.

THE LATE GENERAL SANDERS.—This worthy officer, who has died of the wounds received at the late fight near Knoxville, was a graduate of West Point, and was senior captain of the Sixth regular cavalry. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign, was afterwards appointed colonel of the 5th Ohio cavalry, and was subsequently made Brigadier General of volunteers, for gallant conduct in East Tennessee. He entered West Point from Mississippi, under the patronage of Jeff Davis, but he remained true to his oath and perished in the defence of his country's flag.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—As we anticipated, there was an overflowing house last night. "Leah; or, the Forsaken," was the attraction, and it is but justice to the management to say that no piece was ever better put upon the stage. The acting of Miss Lucille Western as *Leah* was artistic throughout. She seemed to comprehend, as if by intuition, the character she had assumed, and her impersonation of it was as near perfection as anything we have ever witnessed. Did not our limited space to-day forbid, we should be gratified to give at length our impressions of the play.

A CORRESPONDENT from the army makes a suggestion which we trust will not be unheeded in the proper quarter. He says the soldiers have reason to believe that a large number of boxes, containing thanksgiving presents from their relatives and friends, are lying in Washington instead of being forwarded to their ultimate destination. "If we could only have them by thanksgiving day," says our correspondent, "we should all be in fresh spirits for anything." If he is right in his facts, it would seem desirable that some means of forwarding such things should be adopted.

SALE OF FURS.—McGuire & Co.'s great sale of elegant and costly furs, far beyond any sale of such luxuries ever made in the city of Washington, commences to-day at 11 o'clock. It will present a rare opportunity for making purchases, which, we opine, our citizens will not allow to pass by unimproved.

NEW YORK DISGRACED.—The county canvassers have declared McCunn elected Judge of the Superior Court by forty-nine majority.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

NOTHING FURTHER FROM BURNSIDE.

CANNONADING STILL HEARD.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.

A Fight Anticipated Between Grant and Bragg.

THE UNION TROOPS IN LINE OF BATTLE.

BRILLIANT CHARGE BY GENERAL WOOD.

He Carries the Rebel Rifle-Pits under a Severe Musketry Fire.

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED

GENERAL GRANT MASTER OF THE SITUATION

Reports of Rebel Deserters, &c.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Nothing additional to the news telegraphed yesterday has been received concerning General Burnside. Cannonading is still heard. A battle is anticipated between Grant and Bragg to-day.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Chattanooga, 23d instant, says deserters last night reported the rebels falling back to Chickamauga Station. Their artillery has been withdrawn from our front. The whole army is apparently in retreat.

A reconnoissance this afternoon reveals the enemy apparently in force between us and Missionary Ridge. General Wood, charging up to Orchard Ridge, carried the rifle pits, under a severe musketry and artillery fire, taking 200 prisoners. We now hold all the high ground this side of Missionary Ridge. Our troops are in line of battle, and will be on their arms to-night. Hard fighting seems to be inevitable to-morrow, unless the rebels are withdrawn to-night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION

Charleston Dispatches about the Bombardment of the City.

THREE OR FOUR BUILDINGS STRUCK.

BRAGG ANNOUNCES A VICTORY IN TENNESSEE

Reports of Successes in Louisiana.

The Ubiquitous General Taylor the Hero of the Fights.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 23.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York left here this morning with one hundred and twenty-five rebel surgeons, in charge of flag-of-truce officer Major Mulford.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Advices from Newbern, N. C., of the 20th, say:

Major General Butler and staff arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe. His wife and daughter also accompanied him; also, Rear Admiral Lee.

The Raleigh *Standard* claims that the Conservatives have elected eight members out of ten to the Confederate Congress. Those of them who announced themselves as in favor of peace on any terms, and who were the most outspoken and severe in their condemnation of the rebel Administration, received the largest majorities. The Conservatives also received the majority of the soldiers' vote.

The cargoes of seven large steamers, which ran the blockade in one night into Wilmington, are advertised in the rebel papers for sale.

The new steamer Greyhound, Captain Martin, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening from New York. She takes the place of the City of Hudson on the Norfolk route.

The telegraph cable between here and Cherrystone gave out yesterday morning, and owing to the roughness of the weather it has not been repaired.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st (Saturday) contains the following telegraphic news:

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MISSION RIDGE, November 19.

To General Cooper:

General Wheeler reports his attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville, and capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

B. BRAGG,
Major General.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of November 20, says:

CHARLESTON, November 19.—The enemy have been firing slowly from battery Gregg upon Fort Sumter to-day. Nothing else new this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, November 19.—The enemy fired eleven shots from Gregg at the city to-day, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., damage trifling. Some three or four buildings were struck and one person injured.

The Pawnee and another gunboat came up the Stono, and shelled battery Pringle, but effected nothing. Firing on Sumter slow and steady all day. Some few shots have been fired at Sullivan Island batteries.

No casualties at Fort Sumter or Sullivan Island.

MOBILE, November 19.—A letter received from a member of General Green's staff announces the defeat of two Yankee columns in Louisiana. General Franklin's division encountered a portion of General Dick Taylor's army, under General Green, near Alexandria, on the 6th inst. After a stubborn fight the Yankees were routed with the loss of their stores and six thousand prisoners.

Gen. Weitzel's division is reported routed by General Taylor, near Opelousas. The expedition is said to be abandoned. A portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

FROM FOLLY ISLAND.

Rebel Casualties at Charleston Heavy.

Union Forces Erecting Forts for the Relief of the Blockading Squadron.

BOSTON, November 24.—The correspondent of the *Traveller*, writing from Folly Island, says, "The loss of the rebels is said to vary from five to fifteen daily. Our casualties, a few weeks ago, were fully equal to the rebels, but now they are rare. New forts are being thrown up on this and adjacent islands, which will shortly command all navigable channels and give relief to our blockading squadron."

A Guerrilla Affair in Arkansas.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th says: Ten wagons, loaded with cavalry clothing, left Little Rock for Benton, twenty-two miles distant, with a small escort of fifteen men. When about half way to Benton Ferry, sixty guerrillas dashed between the escort, who were in advance of the train. The guard drew up in line of battle, but seeing how largely they were outnumbered, made a hasty walk towards Benton. The guerrillas broke open the packages and took out the clothing, and, loading it upon the backs of sixty mules, disappeared in the forest, after setting fire to the wagons.

A company of cavalry started in pursuit of the guerrillas, but failed to overtake them.

General Steele sent word to the rebel General Marmaduke that he was welcome to the clothing, but if he caught any of the soldiers wearing the uniforms he wo[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Cargo of the Ship Constitution.

SENSATION IN LOS ANGELOS.

Action of an Impromptu Vigilance Committee

FIVE PRISONERS TAKEN OUT OF JAIL AND HUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The merchandise taken East to-day by the Constitution is valued at nearly $200,000, embracing teas, wool, drills, whalebone, furs, and quicksilver.

An impromptu vigilance committee forced open Los Angelos jail on Saturday, taking therefrom five prisoners, charged with murder, highway robbery, and horse-stealing. The committee hung the prisoners under the corridor in front of the jail. This done, all the suspicious characters were warned to leave the country within a given number of hours, or take the consequences. Business was suspended in Los Angelos on the occasion, but a dispatch says the whole affair passed off with little or no excitement.

GOVERNMENT RATIONS REACH RICHMOND.

Rebel Commissioner Ould Satisfied.

The steamer Convoy, Captain Boehner, has just returned from City Point, in charge of Colonel Irving. He reports having transferred the Government rations for our prisoners at and about Richmond satisfactorily to Commissioner Ould.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, November 23.—The steamer Anderson arrived here from Memphis, Tenn., with 600 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati.

Roving bands of guerrillas infest the river below, 100 of whom, under the notorious Sol. Street, entered Hickman, Ky., last Thursday, and plundered stores and houses, and captured four or five unarmed soldiers.

The Hon. Lucien Anderson, who was recently captured at Mayfield by the rebels, passed through here *en route* for home. He was released on condition that he would procure the release of General Polk.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' LETTER COMPLETE.

His Persecution by the Rebel Authorities.

HE TAKES A BOLD AND MANLY STAND.

His Hospitality to Union Officers.

HE CAN DO HIS OWN FIGHTING WHEN NECESSARY.

We published yesterday a telegraphic synopsis of a letter addressed by Hon. John Minor Botts to the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*. To-day we lay it before our readers in full, with the preliminary correspondence respecting it annexed. It will repay perusal:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR BRANDY STATION, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1863.

Hon. John Minor Botts:

SIR: I have been informed that, previous to the recrossing of the Rappahannock by General Meade, you had prepared a letter for publication in the Richmond press, and knowing that anything from your pen, particularly at this time, has a deep interest for the country, I would respectfully solicit a copy of the letter, on behalf of the Associated Press, for publication.

Respectfully,
T. BARNARD,
Correspondent Associated Press.

AUBURN, CULPEPER CO., VA., Nov. 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your note of to-day has been received. You have not been misinformed as to my having written a letter for publication in one of the Richmond papers prior to the arrival of the Union army in this vicinity, which I have reason to suppose has, before this, reached the public eye through the channel for which it was intended. I therefore enclose you a copy of the letter for the purpose indicated in your note.

I am, very respectfully,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

T. BARNARD, Esq., Correspondent Associated Press.

AUBURN, CULPEPER CO., Oct. 18, 1863.

To the Editor of The Examiner:

SIR: Yours is the only paper published in Richmond to which I could make an application with any likelihood of success, in order to set myself right before the public; and you will pardon me for saying that I am by no means confident of obtaining such a privilege at your hands; but I think I have a right to expect it, inasmuch as you have chosen to publish an extract from a letter written by a correspondent *for*, and published in, the New York *Herald*, accompanied with some uncalled-for and ill-natured comments of your own. But I do not ask you to publish it for me without making a suitable charge, when I am more than willing to pay. I hope, therefore, you will allow me to say that, while I have long since forborne to make corrections of any misrepresentations of me by the public press, yet there are some of such a nature, and calculated to beget so much prejudice in the public mind, that I do not feel I would be acting wisely or properly to let them pass unnoticed.

I am willing at all times to be held to a proper responsibility for anything I may say or do, but I am not willing to be so held for what others, who may draw upon their fancies for their facts, may choose to say for me, or of me. I have seen several statements in the Richmond papers, lately copied from Northern papers, calculated to excite popular feeling against me, which had no foundation in truth.

First. That I had been accosted by some Indiana major, then engaged in a skirmish with some of the rebel cavalry, and, on being asked which way they had gone, (which, by the way, if he was skirmishing with them, he ought to have known for himself without asking me,) I replied, "I was not at liberty to tell him, as I was on my parole," and then very gratuitously added that "I was a Union man without any ifs or buts." Now, whatever my opinions and position on this subject may be, it is not true that I have had any such interview. I have seen no such major, and had no such question put to me, and have given no such answer.

Secondly. In the letter, a portion of which you have copied, I am represented by the writer as having said, "I wish that the Federal Generals knew half that I know of the rebels, and their resources and intentions." I have only to say that I said no such thing, and nothing that would bear a resemblance to it; and when I read the *Herald* containing it, I mentioned the error to other correspondents of that paper, and asked them to have it corrected, which they promised should be done. I see nothing in it, if I had said it, to be complained of by other parties, as it matters not what I know of their intentions and resources, provided I did not disclose them to others. I complained of it because it made me appear in the ridiculous attitude of pretending to know what every man of intelligence and reflection was obliged to know. It was preposterous in the extreme. For all know that I am not in the confidence of the Government, or the commanders of its forces, and therefore could know nothing of their intentions; and as to their resources I profess to be profoundly ignorant, either as to what they are or where they are. What he says about my purchases in Richmond is true. For what would have cost before the war, at regular market prices, $84 15, I did pay $1 368 03. But this was disclosing no important State secret, inasmuch as you furnish them with the prices current once or twice a week; and these current prices are as well known in New York as they are to me. But I did not tell it with any expectation that it was to get into the newspapers; for when I mentioned it I did not know to whom I was addressing myself. The gentleman came as many others did, to pay his respects, and it was not until he was going away that he handed me his card, by which I ascertained that he was an army correspondent of the New York *Herald*. I incidentally mentioned the fact in speaking of the great scarcity of and high prices for everything. To this part of his letter, therefore, I made no objection. But in your comments on this letter you say "Mr. Botts came to Richmond on quite a different errand than on a marketing expedition. He came to draw some $12 000 or $15 000 of the Government which he delights to abuse and affects so much to despise. He abhors the Government, but loves its money." In the [illegible]st place, let me say that, whatever I may think of [illegible]e Government, yet I have never felt myself entirely [illegible] liberty, in this land of freedom, to say half as much [illegible]ainst its administration as I have read in your own [illegible]itorial columns; but if I have never made professions [illegible] devotion to the Government. I have never ceased [illegible] feel a warm interest in the welfare of the people of [illegible]rginia, with whose prosperity and freedom my own [illegible] entirely identified; and I will take occasion to say [illegible], what I said to Gen. Meade, and have said to all, [illegible] my earnest prayer is that this revolution may result [illegible] whatever may contribute most to the permanent [illegible], happiness, prosperity, and freedom of the people [illegible] Virginia. These are the blessings of a good govern[illegible]. This is what I suppose is desired and aimed [illegible]y all, unless the selfish politicians and the corrupt [illegible]culators in and out of the army may constitute an [illegible]ption. They care not under what sort of govern[illegible] [illegible]ey live, provided they fill the high places and [illegible] their pockets well lined. We may differ, possi[illegible] and perhaps honestly, as to the best means of [illegible]ing these desirable ends; if it is by the success [illegible] the revolution, then I pray God the revolution [illegible] succeed; but if by a restoration of the Union, [illegible] I hope the Union may be restored. What I want [illegible] government that has the will and the power to [illegible]tect my person and my property against all abuses; [illegible] that I would prefer living as I did before the war [illegible] living as I have done since the war is beyond all [illegible]stion; and I would be a madman or a fool if I did [illegible], and a knave or a hypocrite if I were to pretend [illegible]erwise.

Thirdly, I hope I committed no unpardonable of[illegible]ce if I did go to Richmond to collect, or try to [illegible]llect, some $1,200 or $1 500, for which I furnished [illegible]pplies, or rather for which supplies were taken [illegible]m me for the use of the Confederate army, all of [illegible]ich were certified to as being due by the commandants of regiments or by quartermasters, but which [illegible]re not paid because the accounts were not made [illegible] in the precise form authorized at what you have called the "Red Tape and Circumlocution Offices," which accounts are still due and unpaid, and I fear are likely to remain so.

Finally, it has been announced that I have been arrested and sent to Richmond; but those who made the arrest and those who made the announcement have taken good care not to mention the cause of the arrest, thereby leaving the public to infer that I had committed some grave offence against the Government, which you say I do much abhor. God knows it, and its agents have given me no great reason to worship it.

Let us see how the account stands. On my part, I have done nothing, from first to last, of which this Government can complain, unless it be that I have not become Democratized and have made no concessions to Democracy, and have none to make hereafter; and because I have not chosen to follow blindly wherever Democracy might choose to lead.

On the other hand, of what have I to complain? First, the legislative power of the Government has been especially directed against me, while I was leading the most retired and secluded life, as was clearly admitted by the Hon. Henry S. Foote at the following session of Congress, when he said he had been induced to vote for the declaration of martial writ of *habeas corpus* upon a representation of the condition of things supposed to exist in the neighborhood of the city of Richmond, but which turned out to be entirely groundless. Second, The power of the Executive branch of the Government has been exerted against me when, under this detestable, unwritten, unknown code, called martial law, upon no charge preferred before the court of inquiry, they had me arrested in my bed, between the hours of midnight and daybreak, carried me off to a dirty, filthy negro jail, where I was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks, when, with all the vigilance and research of their numerous detectives, they could find nothing upon which to hinge a charge; and now comes a second arrest without a charge, while the army itself has been turned loose upon me to destroy my property by design, and by order of officers in high command, which I can establish. If I can procure their arrest and trial by court-martial; under which order my yard, garden, and corn fields have been ruthlessly invaded; the fencing of each torn down to the ground, and all converted into a general camp ground, camp-fires built, and horses turned into each by the 4th Va. cavalry, under command of Captain Randolph; and when Dr. Kidwell (with whom I had been until 10 o'clock, picking up and nursing the wounded men of both parties, more than twenty of whom were brought to my house) remonstrated with them, they said it was wrong, and should not have done it, but they were ordered to destroy "whatever they damn pleased." And upon this being repeated by Dr. K. to Captain R., he neither affirmed nor denied that such orders had been given. From which cases of violence, together with the effects produced by my arrest on the next day, one of my daughters has been ill of nervous typhoid fever ever since; and not only has my fencing been torn down and destroyed in every direction, but some twenty-five or thirty of my best hogs have been shot down, and I have not been left one ear of my entire crop of corn; all of which that could not be used was carried off or destroyed. And I now challenge any and every man of the Southern Confederacy to come forward with any charge that can be made against me for anything said or done for which their Government or its army can justly complain. And but for the protection now afforded me by a guard from the headquarters of General R. E. Lee, none can tell to what condition I should have been reduced. Have I then, Mr. Editor, think you, had much reason for attachment or devotion to a Government by which I have been thus treated? You complain of the treatment Mr. Vallandigham has received at the hands of his Government. He made many violent speeches in which he took active and strong grounds against his Government, and for this he was sent among his friends, as they supposed.

But I have done nothing, taken no part, but maintained firmly and consistently, as I shall continue to do, my own private opinions and the convictions of my best judgment, which has not been controlled by any considerations of selfishness, ambition, or fear, as I wrote the Secretary of War while I was confined in McDaniel's negro jail in the spring of 1862; and because I cannot surrender these convictions am I thus to be oppressed and persecuted by the Government and the army? I want no better vindication for having withheld my approval of the war than is to be found in the fact that there is not one of those who aided in bringing it on that would do it if with their present experience it had to be done over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed, all of which I did foresee and foretell; and if any man, with brains in his head and a heart in his bosom, says he would, then I say, flatly, I don't believe him.

But to come back to my second arrest by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. On Monday morning, the 13th inst., following the night of the ruthless and heartless destruction of my property, Gen. Stuart's provost marshal rode up with a guard to my house with a warrant, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, Oct. 12, 1863.

LIEUT. RYALLS: You will arrest John Minor Botts and send him to Richmond. Charges will be forwarded from these headquarters as soon as practicable. Don't allow him to annoy Gen. Lee, but keep him as a prisoner of State. Let me know how many prisoners.

By command of Major Gen. J. E. B. STUART.
A. R. VANABLE, Major and Adjutant.

Upon this warrant, containing no charge, I was arrested about half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, carried under guard to Culpeper Court-house, kept there until five o'clock, and then discharged, on the ground that there was no charge against me; but I have been semi-officially informed from two sources, either of which would be regarded as authentic, that the sole ground of my arrest was that I had entertained General Meade and other general officers at my table; and if it was not that it was some other pretext equally frivolous and contemptible, which I hereby challenge General Stuart to lay before the public; and if it be any offence against the peace and dignity of General Stuart or of the Confederate Government that I should have entertained Federal officers at my table, which would justify my arrest, then Major General Stuart, has signally failed in the discharge of his duty to the peace and dignity of the aforesaid Major General Stuart, by not bringing me to trial for this high crime and misdemeanor; for although it is not true that General Meade took his dinner at my table, I hereby make it known to all whom it may concern that I invited him to do so, and deeply regretted that his constant engagements prevented his acceptance of the invitation. I moreover proclaim that if he should return to this vicinity (which I do not at all anticipate,) I shall in all probability subject myself to another arrest, by a repetition of the offence, without consulting General Stuart's pleasure on the subject.

The truth is, I have entertained freely and hospitably the officers and gentlemen of both armies whose acquaintance I have enjoyed, and shall continue to do so, so long as I am master of my own house, and so long as they treat me with kindness and civility, let it offend whom it may, provided the means are left me with which to entertain them, and unless, in the meantime, I shall be prohibited by law, or by some higher authority than that of General Stewart.

In fact I have met with no officer in the Confederate army, and with few privates, with whom I was acquainted, from General Robert E. Lee down, with the exception of General Stewart, that I have not invited to my house—nearly all of whom have partaken of my hospitality—while hundreds of half-famished soldiers have been furnished with meals, for which I have never charged the first dime, while they were in the habit of paying, as they said themselves, to brawling Secessionists from $2 to $3 a meal; but this furnished no ground of complaint with any *gentleman* of the Northern army, many of whom expressed their surprise and gratification on hearing that they had visited me thus freely and familiarly.

But no sooner was I arrested than the whole atmosphere was filled with rumors to my disadvantage and prejudice; among the rest that I had been caught in the Federal lines on the day of the fight with arms in my hands to be used against the Confederate Government.

The circumstances which gave rise to this rumor are as follows: As a portion of the Federal cavalry passed my house about 2 o'clock on Sunday, my neighbor, Mr. Bradford, sent me a note, saying he had been arrested, and was then in the custody of the Federal officers, and asked me to ride over to Brandy Station to meet him, which I did.

On my return, I passed General Lamar's brigade, and when half their column had passed me, I was between me and the Unionists, and in the presence of the other half, I met young Slaughter, the son of Dr. Slaughter, of Culpeper Court House, who had a gun and knapsack in his hand, with which encumbrance he could not control his horse, and he asked me to take it with me to my house and to keep it until he called for it. At great inconvenience I took it, and this act of kindness and accommodation to Mr. Slaughter was tortured into my bearing arms against the South; though General Stuart himself knew what had carried me to Brandy, for he had seen a letter from me to Mrs. Bradford, telling her of the arrest of her husband, and of my having been sent for to meet him at Brandy Station.

However, these rumors, publications, and arrest have had their desired effect, as they have led to the most wanton, wicked, and savage destruction of my property, such as I have already mentioned, and excited the prejudice of the army, and, possibly, of misled citizens, against me. But I hope to outlive it all, while the authors of such vandalism will be held to a just accountability at the hands of a military commander whose high moral, intellectual, and military qualities are justly esteemed by the whole country, and by none more highly than myself; and, if not by him, then by a still higher military authority, to wit: the War Department; and, if not there, then by the civil tribunals of the country; and, if not there, then by a just, discriminating, and indignant public judgment.

And now let me inquire, has marshal law been declared again? and if not, when, where, how, and from whom did General Stuart derive the authority to arrest me, or any other citizen, for any offence whatever, and retain me as a prisoner of State? If any charge was to be preferred against me for a civil offence, where were the civil authorities? and why was not complaint lodged with them upon affidavit as the law requires? How came I, a private, peaceable, and quiet citizen, subject to the military authority of General Stuart? and why was I not to be allowed, if I thought proper, to appeal to his superior in command, General Lee, against this flagrant usurpation of power and most inexcusable instance of false imprisonment.

If I mistake not, Congress, by an express vote, refused to grant these high prerogatives of dictatorial power to Mr. Davis. How is it, then, that General Stuart undertakes first to establish a martial law for himself, and then virtually to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, by a denial of my right to appeal to his superior in command?

If such power can be exercised by General Stuart with impunity, with whom and where does the power stop? To how low a grade of military authority does it descend? And I may further ask, why, of all the gentlemen in and around the Court-house, who entertained Federal officers, was I alone to be selected for the exercise of this military power—for this indignity and outrage? These are all questions of grave interest to that liberty of every citizen, that cannot, and shall not, be slurred over, if there is any justice in the military department of this Government, or independence in the judiciary of this State.

Hitherto I have been silent as to the wrongs, injuries, and indignities that have been heaped upon me; but I am not a spaniel to lie down and crouch at the bidding of any master, nor to lick the hand that smites me, nor am I Christian enough when one check is slapped to turn the other; and if I am thus to be selected as a particular object of persecution, and can find no protection from the law, then will I protect myself. This I cannot do against the Government or against the army; but I can and will do it when the law, military and civil, both fails me, against any one man that this Confederacy can boast.

When I purchased my present home, it was to seek retirement and obscurity, to get out of the way of the world, and to follow for the balance of my life the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; there was then no army here, nor did I suppose there would be one; I disturbed nobody, went nowhere except among kind and friendly neighbors, with whom it has been my good fortune to secure as large a share of respect and esteem as any one who has ever lived in the country, and in this condition of things it was that, in imitation of the Confederate Government, "All I asked was to be let alone."

But what is the liberty of any citizen worth if a military commander can, in the exercise of a despotic power, or a weak and imbecile discretion, or in a fit of spleen toward one who has offended, by reporting him for official misconduct, in which eight other gentlemen united, drag that citizen from the bosom of his family, heap upon him the indignity and wrong of having him arrested and conducted through the streets of a crowded village under guard, keep him in that condition long enough for all sorts of idle and malicious rumors to be circulated and sent over the telegraphic wires respecting him, and order his discharge upon the ground that there is nothing to be alleged against him?

And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let me say that the press may continue to misrepresent and abuse me; I may be arrested and thrown into a dungeon; my fencing may be torn down and destroyed; my crops may be laid waste and carried off; my stock may be stolen, or shot down under my own eye; my house may be burned down over my own head, as has been threatened; but I cannot for all that be induced to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of conduct that my own judgment and conscience may dictate, which is to take no lot, part, or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirlpool of devastation and ruin upon my unfortunate country. Nor shall I depart from the position I have taken of doing nothing that can justly subject me to outrage, animadversion, or rebuke. But if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if to prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live, or a traitor's death let me die. I am, respectfully, yours,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

P. S.—Since the above was written a copy of the *Examiner* has reached me, containing the following announcement:

"The battle took place on the farm of John Minor Botts. * * * We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, of whom the Confederate States stand in such fear, had been religiously respected by the Yankees; whereas the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that night made a change in its condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and fed their horses in his cornfield. The next morning there were very few fence rails and very little corn left. The men could be heard to say while building high their fires, 'Pile on, boys; they are nothing but d——d old Union rails.'"

I am glad to avail myself of the testimony of this "leaky vessel," who fully confirms what I have said above, but although he does not state what is true in regard to the general destruction of property in the neighborhood, for it gives me great pleasure to say that a guard was furnished to every family that asked for it, all of whose property was amply protected, as every one in the neighborhood will testify, yet he certainly states what is true in regard to the general destruction of my property, and I must say that the achievement of 3,000 cavalry conquering one man and a cornfield is one of which, in the future, they can take no great pride when their prejudices and passions have subsided.

Another article has also appeared in the *Dispatch*, recommending my imprisonment or banishment, which is altogether unworthy of notice. I will only say that whatever other difficulties I may labor under, I do not esteem it a misfortune that I have no soldiers at my command to turn loose upon any citizen, nor aides at my elbow to bring them into discredit with the people. Thank God, when there is a necessity for it, I can do my own fighting. J. M. B.

A Card About Colored Free Schools.

[For the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is very gratifying to find your journal so cordial in its support of the effort to establish "colored free schools" in this District; and our association can but hope that your readers will be stirred up to do what they can to aid us in carrying out our plans of "free schools for all the colored children of Washington."

We solicit donations of maps, pictures, &c., for the walls of the room, or money to purchase them; also, books, slates, etc.

We also invite your readers to visit the school and speak a good word to the pupils.

Contributions may be sent to Hon. Geo. E. Baker, or may be left at the school room (Brick Chapel) on E street, between Ninth and Tenth [illegible].

We hope to be enabled to announce the opening of the second free school next week.

Respectfully, GEO. F. NEEDHAM.

WASHINGTON, November 24.

CORRECTION.—A correspondent writes us as follows: "In your report of the oration of Mr. Everett at Gettysburg, a sentence reads that the attacks of the rebels were vigorously repulsed by Wadsworth's division of the 11th corps. It should have stated that Wadsworth's division belonged to the 1st corps."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Leah, the Forsaken."

The magnificent drama of "Leah the Forsaken," was performed last night to a crowded house. It was a success in every particular. The scenery and other appointments are splendid, and the drama itself, as a literary production, possesses intrinsic merits, such as can only spring from a mind of most stupendous power. It will be repeated this evening, when another immense house may be counted upon.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"Pocahontas." "The Market Girl of Paris."

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.—It is announced as the determination of Manager Ford to give the only dramatic programme in the city on Thanksgiving afternoon. The gay and arch Webb sisters are, as a matter of course, to appear in one of their grand double bills, brim full of excellence, eccentricity and fun, with the usual number of enchanting songs and dances. Mr. Harry Pearson, a comedian of rare merit, performs in conjunction with the Misses Webb, and will add in no inconsiderable degree to the rarity and eclat of the performance. With a bill so overflowing with excellence, with stars of the most undoubted celebrity, and a fine stock company, we have a right to anticipate a crowded and brilliant house at Ford's theatre on Thursday afternoon and night. We can only say to those who desire secured seats, that the Latin adage, "*Verbum sat sapienti-bus*" should be an adequate safeguard to their proper comfort.

WASHINGTON THEATRE, Eleventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Grau's Italian Opera Company.

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Harold Hawk," "The Syren," "Sylphs of the Swanee River." Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"Don Juan," Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

CONTRACTS FOR FLOUR AND LUMBER.—This city being the great depot for the immense commissary and quartermaster's supplies for the "grand army," heavy contracts of one sort or other are constantly being made by officers in connection with those departments. Lieutenant Colonel G. Bell, Chief of Subsistence Department, F street, near Seventeenth, has just made awards under a call for 20,000 barrels of flour, of the grades known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, the flour all to be delivered within thirty days, either at the Government warehouse, in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot, in this city, at the rate of 800 barrels per day.

To meet the call for the 20,000 barrels as many as 48,500 barrels were offered, though 6,700 barrels only were accepted, being all of the No. 2 offered at the price of $8 and under.

The awards were as follows:

To D. L. Shoemaker & Brother, Georgetown, 2,000 barrels at $8.

To George Waters, Georgetown, 1,000 barrels at $8.

To A. Ross Ray & Brother, Georgetown, 2,000 barrels at $8.

To William H. Edes, Georgetown, 700 barrels at $8.

To John E. Girvin, Washington, 500 barrels at $7 9?, and 500 barrels at $7 93.

Captain Haris, chief assistant quartermaster, at his office in G street, near Nineteenth street, has also just made the following awards for lumber: 1,000,000 feet, for which proposals were advertised, to W. F. Ferguson, Philadelphia, at $34 per 1,000 feet for white pine cullings, and at $25 per 1,000 feet for hemlock scantlings. The white pine cullings embrace 650,000 feet of inch stuff and 25,000 of two-inch stuff. At the same time, the Government needing the additional amount, Captain Haris purchased from Middleton Bell, of New York, 50,000 feet of inch cullings at $32 50, and 31,000 hemlock at $24 95 per 1,000 feet, which he had offered.

A contract for 500 cords of pine wood was also recently awarded at Captain Haris' office, to John W. Howe, of Washington, at $6 per cord, one-half to be delivered at the corner of Twentieth and G streets, and the other half at the corner of Sixth and K streets east, opposite Kendall Green.

SENT TO FORREST HALL.—Frank Kohl, company M, 15th New York cavalry, arrested by one of Capt. Schoele's detectives, was sent to Forrest Hall prison, Georgetown, yesterday evening, by Captain Todd.

PERSONAL.—Major General Franz Sigel, General Gregg, and General Buford, U. S. A., and William Tucker, of New York, are among the distinguished guests of the Metropolitan Hotel.

ENDEAVORING TO SMUGGLE LIQUOR.—About [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning Captain Chaffin, commanding the guard at Sixth-street wharf, discovered several men carrying a number of suspicious looking boxes on board of a tug boat, which had been chartered to go to Port Royal, S. C. A guard was at once summoned and the boxes searched, when a large amount of liquor was discovered in them. Two men named Cyrus J. Fenley and Alexander Bennett, were arrested and sent to Provost Marshal Todd, who committed them to the Old Capitol.

The following is the official account of Captain Chaffin, commander of the guard, to Captain Todd, provost marshal:

I have the honor to report the following circumstances connected with the seizure of liquors last night, or rather early this morning: About thirty minutes to one, this morning, Private James Green, company G, 11th New Hampshire volunteers, being on duty at post No. 1, saw two loaded wagons come down N street and drive to the grain wharf at Sixth street. Thinking this looked suspicious, he called the corporal, (James H. Hunt,) who, upon examination, found the wagons loaded with a large number of boxes containing contraband goods, which were designed to be carried on board the steamer B. D. Standish, under orders for Hilton Head. Upon being notified of this, and finding the owner or owners of the goods had no pass for them, I at once seized the goods and had them unloaded at my office, and, thinking there had been a design to smuggle, I arrested what I consider to be the guilty parties. I will give my reasons for the arrest.

When Corporal Hunt found what was in the wagons, the lieutenant of the watch called him and the two watchmen on duty to one side and offered him money if he would let the goods pass. I will give the lieutenant's own words. Said he: "here are ten dollars, (showing the money,) and he will give us ten more, so we can have five apiece, if we say there is no liquor here, and let the boxes pass." The corporal at once refused, and placed a guard over the wagons. Silas Findley, the youngest man sent to your office under arrest, also offered Sergeant Cragin money if he would let the boxes pass. The reasons for my arresting the oldest are as follows: Findley at first told Corporal Hunt that there were two or three men in the boat who were in company with him, and Captain Robinson, of the B. D. Standish, said in his opinion the oldest man was the owner of the goods, and, upon my questioning him, (the oldest prisoner,) I considered myself justified in arresting him. After their arrest, both Findley and the old man said Findley was the only one who knew aught about it, but considering the lateness of the hour, the suspicious circumstances under which I found them, I did not consider myself obliged to believe them.

The captain of the boat denies all knowledge of the affair, and, as none of the goods were carried on the boat, I did not think I should be justified in arresting him. I think the lieutenant of the watch was cognizant of the whole affair, and was bribed to let the boxes pass. As he also tried to bribe the corporal of the guard, [illegible] a officer in Government [illegible], I preferred to report him to you rather than to arrest him. Sergeant Cragin, Corporal Hunt, and James Green have been questioned by me, and their statements are condensed in my report.

The guard from company G, 11th New Hampshire, have been on duty at the post since the 1st of May, and have been instrumental in seizing many seizures of liquor and other contraband goods. It is one of the best guards now doing duty in this city. It is estimated that the liquor captured at this haul is worth $1,000. Too much praise cannot be given to the parties connected with the capture of the contraband article.

ROBBERY OF $900 ON BOARD THE SANGAMON—TRIAL BEFORE JUSTICE JOHNSON.—Yesterday afternoon the trial of John McKenna came off at the office of Justice Johnson. He is a sailor, on board of the monitor Sangamon, and was arrested on the charge of stealing $900 in Treasury notes from Lieutenant Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, on the night of the 14th inst. He was confined in the Navy-yard until last Sunday, when he was committed to the Washington Jail, and dismissed from the service. Yesterday morning Messrs. Bradley and Fendall, Jrs., appeared as counsel for the prisoner, who was brought from the jail at half-past twelve o'clock. The witnesses to the case were Wm. N. Jeffers, the lieutenant commander of the ordnance department, Navy-yard; Wm. Smith and Joseph Howard, watchmen at the yard, and Harry Johnson, colored. The sailor, it appears, went into the room of the lieutenant commander during his absence, and took the roll of money. The lieutenant heard his footsteps, and seeing him run, pursued and gave the alarm. Smith the watchman, shot at the prisoner, and Howard captured him and discovered the money around his neck. When captured he was under the influence of liquor. Justice Johnson committed him to jail to answer at court.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND STATE SENT IN FROM THE ARMY.—The following prisoners of war were sent in by Colonel Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, from Vienna last evening at 6 o'clock:

John Cochran, William Thompson, F. M. Farr, T. W. Sinclair, J. W. Campbell, B. S. Pass[illegible], R. Gaines, James Cochral, William Alexander, B. Alexander, David Gaines, James Brough, David Lane, David Alexander, S. J. Bailey, John Sinclair, John Hallon, L. S. Chillman.

The following prisoners of State were also sent in at the same time:

S. Briner, James Gulick, J. F. Thompson, F. H. Bishop, Mr. Cavanaugh, and James Kenny.

Both prisoners of war and State were committed to the Old Capitol.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a very serious accident occurred to Richard C. Washington, formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department, and still later a dry goods merchant in this city. It appears that he was walking through a new building in company with the Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of the Episcopal church, and when in the uppermost part of the structure his foot slipped and he fell to the bottom through the joists. He was injured very badly, both externally and internally. He was at once picked up in a very helpless condition and taken to his residence, where he lay yesterday in a very dangerous state. It is to be hoped that the accident will not terminate fatally.

WORK AT THE NAVY-YARD.—A committee of nine, representing the working men of the various branches in the Navy-yard, on Monday afternoon waited on the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Harwood, to urge that the time of going to work at present be fixed at one hour by sun instead of fifteen minutes after sun-[illegible] as now. Both the [illegible] received the committee courteously, and stated that they could do nothing until the law of Congress in relation to the matter was repealed. A meeting of the workmen was held last evening at the Anacostia engine-house and the subject was thoroughly discussed.

VERDICT RENDERED.—An inquest has been held by Coroner Woodward in relation to the accidental shooting affair in which William Chase, colored, was killed. The following verdict was rendered by the jury: "That the deceased came to his death from the effects of a shot fired from a revolver, which was being examined by the deceased and a colored man named Charles Posey, and the jury further agree that, from the evidence before them, the shooting was purely accidental." Justice Thompson held him in the sum of $250 to appear at court.

HORSES STOLEN FROM A GOVERNMENT STABLE.—At the Government stable, on I street, near Nineteenth, quite a number of horses have been stolen during the past few months. In all fourteen have been taken. Two were stolen last week. These robberies have become so frequent that Captain Todd determined to place a guard over the stable, which was accordingly done. A large number of the horses in this stable have been in the army, and a considerable portion of them also have been found in the streets astray.

CHANGE OF MEETING NIGHT.—The regular weekly meeting night of the Union League has been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday evening. The meeting will take place to-night, when ex-Governor Bebb, of Ohio, the president, will give to the audience his experience during a three weeks' campaign in the little State of Delaware. The meeting will also be addressed by several other distinguished speakers.

SHOULD BE ABATED.—Some of the drivers on our passenger railway cars are in the habit of not appearing to notice persons in the street who beckon to them, and it is not until they catch the eye of the conductor that the car is stopped. When the streets are in such a condition as they were yesterday this is decidedly a nuisance and an inconvenience. It is not very pleasant to walk a hundred or two yards in the street with the mud over shoe-tops. Let those who are guilty of this practice take the hint.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The following deserters were arrested yesterday by the detectives of Captain Schoele, provost marshal of the District under the draft: Frederick M. Kohl, company M, 4th New York cavalry; James Gallagher, 113th Pennsylvania volunteers; John Munson, alias Monroe, 4th New Hampshire; Michael Ryan, deserter from ship Sangamon; James Fox, 33d New York independent battalion; Martin Green, 33d New York battery; Charles Gray, deserter from the United States ship Freeboro.

THE IRON-CLAD SANGAMON.—This vessel, now lying at the Navy yard undergoing repairs, was reported suddenly as being in a sinking condition. But this was known. The boiler had been filled with water to detect leaks, and it had also accidentally been let into the vessel, causing her to lower considerably. The ordinary hand-pump being out of order, the Yard engine was used, which gave rise to the report. She is safe and in good condition.

SENT TO THE OLD CAPITOL.—The following persons were sent to the Old Capitol yesterday as prisoners of war by the Provost Marshal. The last three desired to take the oath of allegiance and remain North during the war. These parties were all captured near Culpeper: William J. B. Jones, 4th Virginia cavalry; J. B. Owens, 3d Virginia cavalry; A. [illegible], [illegible] Virginia cavalry; L. Lick, Sturtevant's [illegible]; [illegible] Dodson, 7th Virginia cavalry; William [illegible], 12th Virginia cavalry.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—We are informed through authentic sources that a proposition is in consideration to dispense with that portion of the finance bureau in the Treasury Department where ladies are engaged in cutting the currency notes, and that arrangements are being made whereby machines will be introduced for that purpose.

RETURNED TO WORK.—A number of the employés belonging to the foundry of Messrs. Wm. Ellis & Brother, who struck last Monday for higher wages, have returned to work, their terms having been complied with. The majority of them, however, are still refused the advance, and, as a consequence, are still idle.

REBEL DESERTERS.—J. B. Jenkins, 10th Virginia, and H. M. Chadwick, 5th Alabama, were sent in from the Army of the Potomac yesterday morning. They gave themselves up at Sisson's Ford. They were committed to the Old Capitol by the provost marshal.

ARRIVED AT THE NAVY-YARD.—The United States gunboat Primrose, from the lower Potomac, arrived at the Navy-yard on Monday evening. She comes to this port for extensive repairs. It is not expected that she will go out of commission. All on board are well.

Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

GOVERNOR NYE, of Nevada, writes to Mr. Thurlow Weed: "We are making ourselves up into a State. Our convention to form a constitution meets next week, and we hope to present ourselves for admission during the coming session of Congress. We are rich in a material sense, and richer still in our loyalty to the old flag. I have thought it would have a happy influence, both at home and abroad, to have the last born Territory of peace become the first born State in war. It would show the outside world our confidence in our country, and the rebels that by rebellion they cannot prevent our growth and progress. It will make one more link in the great chain that is to bind the East and the West together in happy brotherhood."

ONE of the keepers in the Cologne Zoological Gardens, fancying lately that he had obtained complete mastery over the bears, invited a number of his acquaintances to see him enter the bear-pit and take his breakfast along with its occupants. He began his performance by advancing towards a bear, commanding it to come and take a piece of bread, which he held between his teeth. The bread happened to fall on the ground, and when the keeper attempted to prevent the bear from picking it up, the animal sprang forward, seized him by the neck, and strangled him in a moment. Before the body could be withdrawn from the pit it was found necessary to fire several shots at the bear.

A banquet was given on Saturday night last at the Maison Dorée, Union Square, New York, to the Italian naval officers of the crew of the new iron-clad frigate Re d'Italia, Duke Imbert commanding, and Re Galantuomo, Isola commanding, which is to convoy the iron-clad to the Mediterranean. The company comprised, besides the naval officers, the principal Italian dignitaries in this country. The banquet was produced without regard to cost, and was in every respect an elegant entertainment. Among the toasts were "Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy," "The President of the United States," and "Garibaldi."

A TRAGICAL scene occurred recently at a village festival in the neighborhood of Florence, Italy. Two men, one of whom had already undergone a long imprisonment for murder, and the other been often condemned for minor delinquencies, having quarrelled over their wine, drew their knives and attacked each other with such fury that one of them fell dead, and the victor, after staggering away a few steps, also sank to the ground, and in a few minutes expired.

TWELVE MILLIONS of butterflies have been caught this year in the canton of Basle, and the Swiss Government has paid the catchers the not inconsiderable sum of 1,000,000*l.* Naturalists tell us that of every hundred of these beautiful insects, forty five are females; and as each of the latter is estimated to lay, on the average, forty fruitful eggs, the destruction of these twelve millions is virtually the same as the annihilation of two hundred and sixteen millions of caterpillars.

A SINGULAR occurrence took place one evening, about 9 o'clock, in a shop on the Quai des Augustins, Paris, occupied by a dealer in curiosities. A child, four years of age, who was sleeping on a bed in the back shop, while his parents were at supper in an adjoining room, suddenly awoke with a loud cry. The mother rushed to the bedside and found the poor child bleeding in the left hand, a large rat having nearly bitten off one of his fingers.

THE people of New York and Canada were in a blaze of excitement some months since at the elopement of Miss Georgiana McTavish, of Toronto, a great heiress, with Captain N. W. Massey, a British officer, already married. It now appears, from late English advices, that the wife of Captain Massey has obtained a divorce, and that on the 21st of October he married Miss McTavish.

THREE Quaker conscripts from Vermont, and two from Massachusetts, including C. G. S. Austin, of Nantucket, have been "dismissed until called for," and sent home from the Army of the Potomac, it being impossible to make soldiers of them. Austin was at the front, in the 22d regiment, two weeks, sick all the time, lost fourteen pounds in weight, and was then sent to hospital at Washington.

THE Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that the Commissioners of Worcester county have received a notification from the United States Marshal to hold themselves in readiness to receive and keep in close custody at the jail in Fitchburg, some ten or twelve secession spies, now held by the Government as prisoners.

A WELL KNOWN modiste has been in the habit of purchasing in Paris Honiton laces worth $100 per yard, trimming her old dresses therewith, and passing them through the New York Custom-house as a part of her wearing apparel. The pleasant little operation was repeated for the last time the other day, and the queenly-looking lady drew her check for ten thousand dollars to settle arrearages at the Custom-house.

FROM present appearances New Hampshire will lead the van in the matter of filling up her quota of volunteers under the last call of the President. Many towns have already raised the required number, while others are recruiting rapidly. In Concord one-half the complement has already been obtained.

A WRITER in the Boston *Transcript* says there is a person in that city whose father was one of a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be over eighty years of age; his father, being the youngest, lived to the uncomfortable old age of ninety-six. The grandfather lived to ninety-six and the grandmother to ninety-seven.

STEPHEN WETMORE, Esq., of Perrysburgh, Ohio, an old man of seventy-two, was on his death bed at the time of the late election, but was earnest to vote once more for the Union cause. On learning this the judges of election took the ballot-box to his bedside, and for the last time he voted for the Union and for freedom.

THE Ohio River is again falling, and the supply of coal at Cincinnati is likely to continue short, though 1,400,000 bushels is reported on its way down. Hotels in that city charge transient customers 50 cents extra for each fire, and regular boarders 50 cents per scuttle full used in addition to their regular bills.

THE three-mast schooner Augusta, captured by the United States gunboat Granite City, on the 2d instant, off Galveston, with two hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton on board, was at the Southwest Pass on the 14th instant. She had a prize crew on board, and would proceed to New Orleans.

SOME learned chemists have been trying to find out the cause of the color of salmon, which is not half so important as to know how to catch them. Dr. Davy Macon says: "Their color is partially due to the nature of their food, and a special secreting power." A safe opinion.

BALL, the eminent Boston sculptor, has nearly completed the plaster cast of the equestrian statue of Washington intended for the Common. We learn that this work promises to be a most successful effort, especially in the matter of fidelity to likeness.

A PARIS letter relates that a poor little milliner found an English nobleman's pocket-book containing 50,000 francs in it. She restored it intact, and he rewarded her by "promising to speak well of her shop." Nice man!

OH, whistle, daughter, whistle, and you shall have a cow; I never whistled in my life, and I cannot whistle now. Oh, whistle, daughter, whistle, and you shall have a man; I never whistled in my life, but I'll whistle if I can.

THE health of the fleet off Mobile, as we learn from New Orleans, has greatly improved since the beginning of cool weather; and yellow fever, which has been prevailing in some of the ships, had nearly disappeared.

MANY of the runaways in Canada are represented to be tired of their self-banishment, and heartily wish themselves back in their own country, by deserting which, in time of peril, they have forever disgraced themselves.

A LETTER from Memphis says Union Leagues are forming there and are rapidly increasing in numbers, and a move is about to be made to bring the State of Tennessee back into the Federal Union again.

THE fuel question has been solved in Minnesota by the discovery of immense beds of peat near St. Paul. It is said to burn as well in a grate as coal, and can be furnished for from two to three dollars a cord.

LARGE meetings to promote enlistments have been held in New Haven, Norwich, and other towns in Connecticut, and calls have been issued for gatherings in Bridgeport, Danbury, and other places.

MESSRS. [illegible]ONT & Co., of New York, acting as agents [illegible] French Government, recently purchased [illegible] that city $4,000,000 for the use of the French a[illegible] in Mexico.

A NEW YORK omnibus driver recently pulled a non-paying passenger from his stage with so much violence that the man's skull was fractured and he died.

COLUMBIANA county, Ohio, has a wool crop this year of 650,000 pounds, about half of which has been sold at seventy-five cents per pound.

JENNY LIND has found a rival in a country-woman of hers, who has recently appeared in London.

A BURGLAR broke into a dwelling-house in Rochester, last week, and shot a respectable man as he slept in bed.

AT a fashionable up-town hotel in New York, the board of pet dogs has been fixed at one dollar per day.

A CHICAGO surgeon removed a tumor of twenty-seven years growth from a German laborer's eye, a few days ago, and the laborer survived it.

ONE of the diamonds just imported into New York is a nine carat dainty, and worth a cool ten thousand spot.

NEW BEDFORD has more men already in the military service than sufficient to fill her quota under the present call.

BETWEEN 5,000 and 6,000 freedmen were vaccinated at Newbern, N. C., some days since.

THERE were eighty-six deaths in Boston last week.

THE stud of a well-known sporting man at Flushing, L. I., recently sold for $50,000.

Another Canadian Elopement.

A Hamilton (Canada West) paper mentions an elopement which lately took place in that city. It says: "The hero treads the boards in the Theatre Royal, and the partner of his flight is the daughter of a well-known citizen. Romantic in character, she fell in love with the actor, and her attachment was returned. Sometime ago he obtained a license of marriage, but the father, hearing of the affair, refused his consent to an alliance with the stranger whom no one knew much about, and compelled his daughter to return all letters and love-tokens that had passed between them. But our Thespian was not thus to be baffled, and bided his time. She was carefully watched, but love laughs at locksmiths, and soon after communication was again resumed. The license was still in existence, and all that was wanted was a fair start. This was managed on Sunday evening, the lady slipping out of her father's house about half past 8, and meeting her lover, who had made the needful preparations for a speedy flight.

"Off they started to Dundas, where the two were made one, and then they went on to West Flamboro' to spend the night. Whether they intended to return to Hamilton, and in the most approved and orthodox style, kneel down before 'the stern parient,' we do not know; at any rate the opportunity was not afforded them. The lady was soon missed and a hasty search made. The father got on the right track and traced them to their resting place. The meeting was a stormy one, and, if we are not misinformed, the stick of the father and the head of the lover came in contact more than once, to the great detriment of the latter. But the knot had been tied, and the daughter had now become a wife, so that nothing remained for the father but to return to his home sorrowing, leaving the infatuated pair to the enjoyment of their mutual bliss."

THE largest hotel in the United States—the Lindell, in St. Louis—will be opened with a grand ball this evening, the 25th inst. The hotel has been in progress several years, and is at length completed.

ONE pork house in Indianapolis packs three thousand hogs daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUPREME COURT of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District, to all whom it may concern, greeting:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, on the 21 day of October, 1863, the schooner Alma, her tackle, &c. and cargo, were captured by the United States gunboat Seneca, and brought into this District for adjudication, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, as lawful prize, for reasons in the libel set forth; and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the second Monday of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and intervene for their interests.

November 20, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
no21-td14

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1863.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with the following joint resolution of the City Councils, I do hereby request my fellow-citizens to abstain from secular employment, and, assembling in their respective places of worship, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, unite with reverent love in grateful expression to Almighty God.

RICHARD WALLACH,
no22-1t84td [Intel. Star, Rep. Con Union.] Mayor.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL. (COUNCIL—61.)

JOINT RESOLUTION APPOINTING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Whereas, It is becoming in a Christian people to return thanks to the Giver of all good for the manifold blessings He vouchsafes them as a community; and whereas, his Excellency, the President of the United States, has set apart Thursday, the 26th instant, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That his Honor, the Mayor, be, and he is hereby, requested to issue his proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, the 26th instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the mercies of the past year, and of prayer for a restoration of peace and fraternal feelings throughout the Union, inviting all citizens to abstain from their usual secular employments and to unite in a proper observance of that day.

ASBURY LLOYD, President of the Board of Common Council.
JOHN H. SEMMES, President of the Board of Aldermen.
no22-1t84td

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NOV'R 19, 1863.

By virtue of an act of the City Councils, and in accordance therewith, I shall offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, in front of the City Hall, at the hour of 12 M., the exclusive right and privilege of using the several Corporation Scales until the first day of July, 1864, for the purpose of weighing hay, straw, fodder, oats in the straw, and live stock, situated at the following places:

No. 1. K street north, at its intersection with Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street west.
No. 2. Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets west.
No. 3. In front of the Northern Market, at intersection of New York avenue and K street north.
No. 4. Corner of Maryland avenue and Third street east.
No. 5. In front of Anacostia Engine-house.

The following is the tariff of rates which the purchasers are entitled to receive: For every load of hay, straw, fodder, oats in the straw, weighing one thousand pounds or less, 25 cents; over one thousand pounds, 50 cents; and for each and every bundle, bale, or package of the same, 10 cents; for weighing live stock, two cents for every hundred pounds.

Parties purchasing will be required to comply with all the provisions of the act approved 21st February, 1853, entitled "An act to establish public hay scales, and for other purposes."

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.
no20-td

EVANS' TENT HEATER.

AN ARMY TENT STOVE, MADE OF CAST IRON, IN THREE SECTIONS—WHEN PACKED, OCCUPIES THE SPACE, 6x10 INCHES.

WEIGHS ONLY TWENTY POUNDS.

Major General Burnside says: "Its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete." See letter below, with endorsement of Inspector General Marcy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 9, 1863.

JAMES W. EVANS, ESQ., NEW YORK:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29th, and also of the box containing the "Tent Stove," addressed to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside. The General desires me to express his thanks for the stove, and to say that he considers it a perfect success; its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete, as it is sufficiently large to warm an ordinary sized tent, and is very easily transported. Will you please send four (4) of the same size to the following address: "Capt. O. G. Hutton, Burnside's Staff, Willard's Hotel, Washington," (to be called for.)

D. R. LARNED, Private Sec'y for MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1863.

As the stove mentioned in this letter is highly recommended by Gen. Burnside, I think it would add to the comfort of the troops in our army if Sutlers were permitted to keep and sell them in the field.

R. B. MARCY, Inspector General.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by R. H. & H. I. GREGORY, 221 Pennsylvania avenue.
no15-d&S2w

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, HEARTHRUGS, MATTING, AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

The subscribers, having just received and completed their Fall Stock, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 526, corner Seventh and D street, and examine our large and general assortment of

Three-ply, ingrain, and domestic carpets and rugs.
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and matts, window shades.
Oilcloth table-covers and blankets.
Feather beds, hair, shuck, and Excelsior mattresses.

ALSO,

A large assortment of mahogany and walnut furniture.
Looking glasses, crockery, glass, wooden ware, and baskets, with nearly all other articles in the house-furnishing line.

We flatter ourselves that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, and will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.

Very respectfully, GREEN & WILLIAMS.
oc21-wfmtf

MARBLE MANTELS.—Constantly on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First street and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Breeman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North river Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as Lime, Cement, and Plaster, for sale low for cash.

oc12-1y NICHOLAS ACKER.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

LADIES' BLACK, COLORED, AND SCARLET CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS;
Black, Frosted Beaver, Plush, and Water-proof Cloaking Cloths;
French Merinos, Reps, and Ottomans in all colors;
Plain, Plaid, and Striped Valencias;
White, Red, and Blue Flannels, in all qualities;
Sack and Shirting Flannels;
Cassimeres and Satinets;
White and Colored Blankets;
Long and Square Shawls;
Black Silks;
Mourning Goods, in great variety;
White and Brown Cotton Sheetings, &c.;
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts;
Hosiery, Gauntlets, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

M. TAYLOR & CO., No. 42 Centre Market space.
no 8-S&d1mo

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.—Officers, by sending an order with number of kid glove they wear, can immediately be supplied, at $4 per pair for Buck Gauntlets, and $3 for Lamb-lined do. Regiments and companies can be supplied with Buck Gauntlets, at 90 cents per pair. A large assortment of Long Black Leggings, Undershirts, and Drawers, constantly on hand and made to order.

HEALEY & CO., S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
no5-3m

RILEY A. SHINN, (Successor to Arny & Shinn,) Manufacturer of PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS; Bottler of the choicest Domestic ALE AND PORTER; Wholesale dealer in CLARIFIED CIDER; Agent for Massey, Collins & Co.'s PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE. And J. & P. Baltz's CELEBRATED LAGER BEER. And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Sherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.

Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.

Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN, "Union Bottling Depot," Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.
ja7-coly

MISCELLANEOUS.

452 SEVENTH STREET. 452

PAPERHANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

FALL STYLES.

L. J. ROTHROCK, 452 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office,

Has in store a large stock of the most fashionable descriptions of decorative and plainer styles of Paperhangings, Window Shades, Gilt Cornice, &c. Also a large and very select stock of Picture Frames, Card de Visite Frames, Picture Cord, Tassels, Nails, &c.

All work executed promptly in the best manner. Come and see at 452 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office.
oc10-tfawtw

460. 460. 460.

AND still the wonder grew.

Cash does the business.

"A thing of joy is always beautiful:"

That is the reason why our new style of

FALL AND WINTER COATS

please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid Stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

Suits made to order. Call and see samples.

J. H. SMITH, 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.
oc10-1y

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.

There's no use of talking. The goods must be sold

Constantly receiving from our Manufactory.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS of every description.

Custom Goods made to order.
Call and examine samples at 361 Seventh street.
oc10-1y SMITH & SNALL.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Invite your attention to their large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, at prices that defy competition.

Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."

J. BRUCE & CO., 464 Seventh street.
oc10-1y

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?" "Old men for counsel, young men for war."

You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street and examine our new stock of Splendid Clothing.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

SMITH & CO., Cor. Penn. ave. and Twentieth street.
oc10-1y

W. H. HARROVER, MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, RANGES, And Dealer in all kinds of TIN-WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Camp Equipments, &c.

532 Seventh street, 532

Five doors north Pennsylvania avenue.

no19-tf Washington, D. C.

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION! The Hope Dispatch Company will sell on SATURDAY, November 28, the following articles to pay expenses, unless called for before the day of sale:

3 ovens, 6 boilers, 3 stoves, 3 smoke stacks, 6 oven legs, marked W. C. Burch, Agent, Washington. These ovens are suitable for either a baker or sutler, as each oven can bake for a regiment, and can be seen at McGuire's auction store.

8 cases Liniment, shipped January 24, 1863, by the Fall River Line, consigned to G. L. Bears.

1 Box marked Colonel G. M. McLane. Shipped by the N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

492 Empty Butter Tubs, with covers. Shipped January 14, 1863, by the Commercial Line. Marked Patterson & Knapp.

W. A. H. BLANCK, Agent, Office, 545 Pennsylvania avenue.
no5-21t

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ZACH. B. BROOKE, Commissioner of Deeds.
no3-tf

424. NO IMPOSITION! 424.

MADAME ROSS, Doctress and Astrologist, formerly located at 333 G street north, has REMOVED to No. 424 Fifteenth street north, above New York avenue, one block from Treasury Department. She was born with a natural gift. She tells the past and future—never known to fail. Causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; cures all diseases. Business strictly confidential. She is the only person who can show a likeness of future husband or absent friends in reality. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.
oc7-3m

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH. Without Metal Plate or Clasps.

BY DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD.

250 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., Washington; 211 King st., Alexandria.

Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.

This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.

Drs. S. & H. have also invented a white indestructive metal, with which the most sensitive tooth can be filled without pain; and can build up a perfectly sound tooth on any side roots—and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain if desired.
oc24-d&stf

DENTISTRY. DR. M. LOOMIS

Performs all operations in his profession at reasonable prices, and warrants all operations.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Laughing Gas (nitrous oxide) whenever desired.
no7-1m

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, 514 PENNA. AVENUE, Washington City, D. C.

GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

MERCHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

Forwarded with Safety and Dispatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has agencies in the principal Railway Towns in the NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.

Its Principal Offices are: Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the CANADAS and the BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamship lines to LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Collection of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.

C. C. DUNN, Agent, Washington, D. C.
au25-1y

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

EVERY FAMILY can make its own SOAP from WASTE KITCHEN GREASE at a cost of only FOUR CENTS per pound with Saponifier, which is three times the strength of Potash.

Full directions accompany each one-pound iron can.

NOTICE.

The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb irons cans, by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO., Patentees and sole Manufacturers.

Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the iron can!

FOR SALE BY Druggists and Grocers generally.
no23-3m

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY S. H. BACON, 393 Pennsylvania avenue, between four-and-half and Sixth street.

Old Java, Maricaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.
Choice Goshen Butter.
English and Underwood's American Pickles.
Complete assortment of Segars and Tobacco.
Sauces, Catsups, and Fresh Fruits.
The finest brands of Whisky, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.
Baker's Pure Old Rye Whisky.
Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whisky.
Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds.
With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutler's Goods.
The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, cor. of TWELFTH Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors.
se25-tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, (LATE BROWN'S) PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, WASHINGTON CITY.

A. R. POTTS, Proprietor.
my29-6m (Phila. Press copy.)

THE WAVERLY, No. 451 Eighth street, between E and F streets, (OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,) WASHINGTON, D. C.

LANGLEY & FARNAM, Proprietors.

The Larder and Bar of this House are constantly supplied with the choicest of all the varieties the markets afford.

Dinners and Suppers for Parties gotten up at the shortest notice by experienced cooks.

Families supplied with Oysters, Game, &c.

S. G. LANGLEY. ma3-tf H. S. M. FARNAM.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR, Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.

He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage.
ap9-1y

245 GOSLING HOUSE. 249

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BET. 12TH and 13TH. (Known as the GOSLING RESTAURANT) is now completed and ready to accommodate Travellers and Strangers with Good Rooms, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. This will, therefore, make it one of the most desirable places for Travellers and Strangers to stop.

THIS HOUSE, which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage, will leave his establishment well satisfied.

P. S.—Gentlemen wishing private rooms for dinner parties can be accommodated.

GOSLING HOUSE, 245, 247, 249 Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, south side.
se1-d&wtf

EBBITT HOUSE, 234, 236, 237 F Street.

my26-6m A. H. GRANNY, Proprietor.

DYER'S AMERICAN HOUSE.

This "New Hotel," situated on the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, two blocks west of the Railroad depot, is now open for the accommodation of the public generally. It is easy of access from the depot, where a porter will be in attendance to take charge of baggage and render any other assistance to travellers wishing to visit this New Hotel.

Respectfully, GEORGE B. DYER.
no23-6t*

CLARENDON HOTEL.

This Hotel, situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and in every way fitted for the pleasant accommodation of guests. The house is open at all hours. The public may rely that the bar, the cuisine, and the whole entertainment will be unexcelled.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having sold his entire interest in the CITY HOTEL to COLONEL ROBERT M. McCLURE, respectfully solicits for him the patronage of his friends and the public.

SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER.
Alexandria, Virginia, July 1, 1863.

Having purchased from Mr. Samuel Heflebower the old established house, known as the CITY HOTEL, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

ROBERT M. McCLURE, late Lieutenant Colonel Fourth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.
jy17-tf

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, having altered and refitted the Dining Room, is prepared to take a limited number of Day Boarders at moderate prices. The table at all times will be equal to any hotel in the city.
m13-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. TOWNSEND continues (after four o'clock p. m.) to give lessons in the art of SINGING, and playing the PIANO-FORTE and ORGAN. Apply at No. 420 N street, near Fourteenth street, or address through the Post Office.
se8-3m

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION. Mr. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the Public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 48 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residences of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine."
ia 8-tf

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS H. FORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, 443 Ninth street. Residence, 341 F street.
no2-1m*

JOHN JOLLIFFE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NORTHEAST CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, Opposite the East entrance of the Treasury Building, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Attends especially to Claims upon the United States.
ap9-1y

WILLIAM HALSTED, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 429 FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practises in the Court of Claims, Admiralty, and Supreme Court.

MILITARY GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS.

We have on hand and offer for sale—
100 dozen BLUE FLANNEL SUITS.
25 dozen LINEN COATS and PANTS.
100 dozen MERINO UNDERSHIRTS
150 dozen Cotton and Merino SOCKS.
50 dozen NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
75 dozen HAVERSACKS.
70 dozen BROWN LINEN SHIRTS.
80 dozen JEANS and NET DRAWERS.

All of which we offer to dealers at the Lowest Market Rates.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO., 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
my30-d&swtf

MILITARY GOODS. WALL, STEPHENS & CO., 322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Offer the largest assortment in this city, embracing all qualities used by officers in the Army and Navy, such as—

Swords, Sashes, belts, Shoulder-straps, Hats, Caps, Pistols, &c., &c., with a fine assortment of Uniform Clothing, with which we can furnish officers complete outfits in a few moments.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO., 322 Pennsylvania Avenue.
ap18-tf

PAPER.

ROOFING PAPER, ROOFING PAPER, ROOFING PAPER

ROOFERS TAKE NOTICE.

A constant supply of Roofing Paper and Cement can be had on the most liberal terms. Paper ½ cent less per lb. than can be furnished elsewhere. Cement 25 cents less per barrel than can be purchased from any other dealers. Apply or address

KNIGHT & JOHNSON, 21 South Charles street, Baltimore City, Maryland.
se12-d&stf

PAPER WAREHOUSE. KNIGHT & JOHNSON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, 21 South Charles street, Baltimore City.

WANTED FOR CASH: Old Blank Books, Letters, Old Bills, and printed or written paper of all kinds.

ALSO, Rags, Canvas, Rope, &c.

C. F. KNIGHT. W. H. JOHNSON, JR.
se12-d&stf

PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 12 SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

The subscribers offer for sale a large and general assortment of

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, viz: FLAT CAPS, DEMYS, FOLIO POST, MEDIUMS, Plain and Ruled. LETTER and NOTES.

Also, MANILLA, and all other WRAPPING PAPERS, all sizes.

BINDERS' and BOX BOARDS, PRINTERS' CARDS and CARD BOARDS, ENVELOPES, GROCERS PAPER BAGS, &c.

To which we call the attention of CASH DEALERS.

WILLIS & ADAMS.
N. B. Cash paid for RAGS and OLD PAPER.
au6-tf

NO. 237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. A. M. BININGER & CO.'S Store is at 237 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's.

LIME! LIME! LIME! 1,400 barrels Lime, just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, per schooner H. Bullwinkle, and for sale by A. C. McKENEW, Corner Seventh street and Canal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, October 28, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1. From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2. From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3. From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1		$100,000
"	2	200,000
"	3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.
oc29-td45

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, November 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure, soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time, within ninety days, from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and will be endorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.
no18 wfm13t

MEDICINAL.

HORACE HATCH, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

No. 300 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Office Hours—Till 10 o'clock a. m., after 4 o'clock p. m.
jy3-6m

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,

For Thirty Years has received the Favorable Recommendation of the *public*, and been *used and prescribed* by the

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND AS THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN

For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c.

For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by all druggists.
no5-1yd

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

D. J. HINGSEM, MANUFACTURER OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, 24 6½ STREET, ONE DOOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, URNS, KETTLES, FRUIT STANDS, &c.

Single and Double-Plated, on superior German Silver or Britannia Metal.

All Goods replated nearly equal to new.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET, First door above Eighth street, PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE.

L. LADOMUS. H. RULON.

ARMY CORPS BADGES of every description made in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice—gold, silver, or plated.
au31-3m

SUTLERS' GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS. We have just received a full supply of BLODGETT & SWEET'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVENS, which we will sell lower than they have been sold in this city before. We have No. 2 to No. 7.

R. H. & H. I. GREGORY, 321 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street.
my26-tf (Star.)

RESTAURANTS.

322 BUHLER RESTAURANT, 322 (A la Maison Dorée,) 322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington; and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST, DINNER, and SUPPER prepared at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner.

Breakfast from eight to twelve o'clock; Dinner and Supper at all hours.

JOHN WELCKER, Proprietor.
jy13-d&stf

PAPER HANGING.

NO. 486. PAPER HANGINGS. No. 486.

No. 486.	WINDOW SHADES.	No. 486.
No. 486.	OVAL PICTURE FRAMES.	No. 486.
No. 486.	PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS.	No. 486.

A Choice Selection at J. MARKRITER'S, No. 486 Seventh street, Eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.

TERMS CASH. no7-2md&S*

486 PAPER HANGINGS. 486

GOLD and VELVET, GOLD STAMPED, and MEDIUM PRICED GOLD PAPERS.

Also a variety of Glazed and Blank Papers at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FIREBOARDS, PRINTS, STATUES, CENTER PIECES, &c., &c.

New and Beautiful Designs, Gilt Band Window Shades, Buff or any required Style or Size of Shade Made to Order.

OVAL PICTURE FRAMES, warranted to be Gilded with Gold Leaf.

The Handsomest Assortment in the District from the Best Manufactory in the country. Also, an assortment of Dark Wood Frames, with a beautiful variety of small-sized Oval and Carde Visite Frames of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS. Different Sizes and Colors, Picture Rings, Nails, &c.

Purchasing exclusively for cash, the above goods, according to their quality, will be disposed of at as low rates as they can be purchased for in the District. No misrepresentation made to effect sales.

A call solicited from those needing the above goods. Terms Cash.

J. MARKRITER.

Please remember the number—486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall, and the Terms Cash for Goods and Labor.
no11-d&S1m*

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.

Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags,
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers for officers, &c., &c.

JAMES E. BROWN, 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
oc24-3m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamers THOMAS COLLYER, Captain Geding, MARY W. RAPLEY, Captain Stackpole, and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, will, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria at 6 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office. se25-tf

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ROUTE FOR THE NORTH, NORTHEAST, AND NORTHWEST.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

NEW YORK VIA FORTRESS MONROE THROUGH IN FORTY HOURS.

The extraordinary and liberal patronage which this line has received from the business men and citizens of the District and vicinity during the short time which has elapsed since its establishment, has induced its managers to make PERMANENT arrangements for its continuance.

An ocean steamship, having superior accommodations for freight and passengers, will hereafter regularly leave PIER 35, East River, foot of Wall street, New York, and the COMPANY'S WHARF, foot of High street, Georgetown, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Other steamers will be dispatched whenever the convenience of shippers requires.

The trips of the regular ships will in all ordinary cases be made between the ports of New York and Georgetown within forty-eight hours.

The greatest care used in the handling and storage of Freight, and every convenience afforded to shippers preferring to do their own cartage.

Insurance is taken by the best Companies on goods shipped by these vessels, at the lowest rates.

The BALTIMORE, Captain Lewis,
The EMPIRE, Captain Hunter,
The SALVOR, Captain Mott,
The JAS. S. GREEN, Captain Mershon,

now compose the regular line.

Without detracting from the merits of any other route, this Company now offers to shippers the facilities for receiving their goods from the North in a shorter time, at a cheaper rate, and in a safer manner than any other line.

Connections have been made on the most favorable terms, and without payment of commission, with all the leading lines from New York—North, East and West.

Small packages, such as are usually sent by Express, taken at ordinary freight rates, and promptly delivered.

Gentlemen with their families going North for the Summer will find this a pleasant route, as the facilities for safe transportation of horses, carriages, and furniture are unsurpassed.

Special attention will be given to the comfort of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, who will by this route avoid all the fatigue of railway travel and frequent changes of cars.

By the closest attention to the interests of its patrons, by promptly attending to every complaint, and by energy and promptness in all the details of its business, the managers of this line will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage which has already been so liberally given to it. It is intended to be a permanent line, identified with and dependent upon the business interests and commercial prosperity of the District of Columbia and its vicinity.

For freight, passage, and all other business connected with the line, apply to

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Foot of High street, Georgetown.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 117 Wall street, New York.
my19-tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 16th, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and to state the quantity and price of each article offered.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels, and oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each, which are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government Inspector.

Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the public service may require.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable, upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payments until the complete fulfillment of agreements.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any agreement made under this advertisement.

WILLIAM STODDARD, Capt. and Assistant Q. M.
no18-2md

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

OFFICE OF FORAGE AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION, SEVENTH STREET WHARF, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16th, 1863.

Written Proposals are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or at any of the Government Wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay and Straw offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.
oc28-tf

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of Horses in lots of not less than twenty-five, (25.) The Horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
au18-tf

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, November 17th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of Twenty-second and G streets, in this city, until MONDAY, December 21st, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder, or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot Washington.
no19-28t

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, November 18, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 21st of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities at the following arsenals, viz:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, free of charge for transportation, or handling, until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.
no 19-15t

321 HEADQUARTERS 321 FOR THE SALE OF Messrs. Blodgett & Sweet's PATENT BAKE OVENS.

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FOR SALE.—Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON. Leave Washington at 6 and 11 30 A. M., and 5 and 8 30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, at 8 30 P. M. only.

FOR BALTIMORE. Leave Washington at 6 35, 8, and 11 30 A. M., and 3 10, 5, and 8 30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M., and 3 10 and 8 30 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. Leave Washington at 6 35 and 8 A. M., and 8 30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 30 P. M. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN. Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4 30 P. M.

*The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. Leave Baltimore at 3 50, 8 30, and 10 20 A. M., and 3 15, 4 35, and 7 35 P. M. On Sunday at 3 50 and 8 50 A. M., and 3 15 P. M.

COMMUTATION TRAIN. Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 15 A. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3 10 P. M. do Baltimore at 8 50 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.

*For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
no21-tf (Washington papers copy.)

1863. 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WITH ITS CONNECTIONS IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES.

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For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert Station, Baltimore.

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS.

FROM WASHINGTON. Passengers will take the 6.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. trains, connecting in Baltimore with the 9.30 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. and 2 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.

FREIGHTS. By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

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WILLIAM BROWN, Agent Northern Central Railroad.
ENOCH LEWIS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
ma5-d&tf

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. GENERAL MOVEMENTS.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA: For Baltimore at 4.00 (Express) Mondays excepted, 8.15, 11.35 a. m. (Express) and 5 p. m. and 11 [illegible]. Chester at 8.15, 11.35 a. m., 1.15, 4.30 and 11 [illegible]. For Wilmington at [illegible] p. m., and 11 p. m. For New Castle at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. For Dover at 8.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. For Milford at 8.15 a. m. For Salisbury at 8.15 a. m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave Baltimore at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m. (Express), 1.10 (Express) 5.35 and 8.52 (Express) p. m. Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 9, and 11.[illegible] a. m., and 11.30 p. m. Leave Salisbury at 2.15 p. m. Leave Milford at 4.25 p. m. Leave Dover at 6.50 a. m. and 6.12 p. m. Leave New Castle at 8.00 a. m., and [illegible] p. m. Leave Chester at 7.45, 9.42 a. m., [illegible] 9.40 p. m. Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and Intermediate stations at [illegible] p. m. Dover and intermediate stations 1.10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE. Leave Chester at 8.45 a. m. and 12.05 p. m. Leave Wilmington at 5 and 9.25 a. m. [illegible] and 1 a. m.

Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows: Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 p. m. Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 8.50 p. m. Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 6.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS. The following Trains only: From Philadelphia to Baltimore [illegible] night. From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 11 p. m. [illegible] night. From Wilmington to Philadelphia 7 and 11.30 [illegible]. From Baltimore to Philadelphia, 6.00 p. m.

WM. STEARNE, Superintendent P., W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, 1863.

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK!

THROUGH TRAINS—NO STOPPAGE VIA WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD, PHILADA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE and CAMDEN & AMBOY and N. JERSEY RAILROADS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. On and after April 27, 1863, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON. Leave Washington 6, 11.30 a. m., 5, 8.30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia 3, 8.15, 11.35 a. m., 1.10 p. m. Arrive at New York, 7, 10.10 p. m., [illegible] 6.00 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK. Leave New York 7, 10 a. m., 7.30, 11.30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia 4, 11.35 a. m., 3 p. m., 11 midnight. Arrive at Washington 3.30, 9.41 p. m., 6, 9.05 a. m.

WM. STEARNE, Superintendent P., W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1863.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 15, trains will leave Baltimore from the North Calvert Station as follows:

Mail leaves at	6.20 a. m.
Express leaves at	9.30 p. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at	3.00 p. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 1, leaves at	7.20 a. m.
Parkton Accommodation, No. 2, leaves at	6.00 p. m.

The 6.20 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.20 a. m. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and the West and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

The 6.30 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 9.30 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North, and Pittsburg and the West.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. Soldiers' Tickets at Government Rates. ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

For tickets and any information apply at the Office of "Great Pennsylvania Route," corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, Washington.

JOHN N. DUBARRY, Superintendent Northern Central Railway.
E. O. NORTON, Ticket Agent.
my4-dNolt

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

CAUTION.

As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief Association, and the friends of Discharged Soldiers, about sick and disabled and Discharged Soldiers being IMPOSED UPON in the purchase of PASSAGE TICKETS, the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the Northern or Eastern States, THAT THE ONLY PLACE to procure tickets IS AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY, AT THE DEPOT.

It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington.

ROBERT W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent.
oc5-tf

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES.—The 6 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Express Trains from Washington connect direct with the Lightning Express Trains of the N. Y. & B. R. R. Co. Passengers leaving Washington at 6 a. m. arrive at Boston at 4 a. m. next morning; leaving at 5.30 p. m., arrive at Boston next day at 4 p. m. This is the only line that checks baggage through from Washington City to Boston. Tickets to be procured at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Be sure and ask for tickets by the way of Springfield. Cars run direct from New York to Boston by this line without change.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGED, GOING WEST, SOUTH, OR NORTHWEST, are informed that they can purchase tickets at Government rates, by applying at the ticket office at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This route has no change of cars from Washington to the Ohio river, one change to Cincinnati, and two to St. Louis. Baggage checked through from Washington to all parts West. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains. No omnibuses by this route, and no charge for handling baggage. For further particulars, apply to R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

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Pamphlet of instructions and useful information furnished gratis on application, or sent by mail on receipt of stamp. No charge for consultation, orally or by mail. Preliminary examination in U. S. Patent Office $5.

BILL-HEADS for Storekeepers and others, printed in the best style at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 9.—Sixty eight petitions have been handed in to Provost Marshal Todd to allow proprietors of grog shops to open again in places where liquor has been prohibited from being sold. Of this number twenty-four have been allowed to open and forty-five have been ordered to keep closed. Most of them which have been warned to be closed are little, low, mushroom groggeries which spring up as it were in a single night. They are much better shut up.

TROOPS ARRIVED.—The following troops have arrived in this city on Monday and yesterday: 100 convalescents from Baltimore, 17 recruits from Fort Delaware, 72 deserters from Philadelphia, 58 convalescents from Philadelphia. The 4th Delaware regiment, 500 men, Colonel Grimshaw, arrived in the city on their way home. The 2d regiment colored volunteers, 900 men, under Lieutenant Colonel Fellows, arrived also, on their way to the field.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was gloomy and disagreeable, with a slight drizzling rain for the most part of the day. Very little out door business was transacted. The streets as usual were in a horrible condition, and the boot-blacks for once found that their business did not pay. The cars were well filled with passengers, few persons desiring to walk when they could avoid it.

TRYING TO SMUGGLE LIQUOR ACROSS THE LONG BRIDGE.—Yesterday afternoon a woman, named Ellen Leary, was sent up to Captain Todd, the provost marshal, from the north end of Long Bridge, having concealed on her person nearly three gallons of liquor in canteens. She was arrested by the guard. Captain Todd committed her to the Central Guard-house.

DESERTERS.—Mat. H. Smith, 72d Pennsylvania; Barny McCoy, 140th New York; Hugh Craig, 42 New York; and William Adams, 2d Massachusetts, were committed to the "Central," yesterday afternoon, as deserters from their respective regiments. They will be sent to the office of the Provost Marshal this morning at 10 o'clock for examination.

SUBSTITUTE DESERTER.—Benjamin Bardo was arrested yesterday and committed to the Central Guard-house on the charge of being a supposed conscript or substitute deserter.

ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.—A. B. Spaulding, who claims to be a refugee from Richmond and a British subject, was brought to this city yesterday evening. He states that he has been in the rebel service. He was sent to the Old Capitol.

DRAFTED MEN ARRIVED.—Last night a detachment of one hundred drafted men came in from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. They will be sent to the army of the Potomac this morning. They go to the Sixth army corps.

BASE BALL.—We learn that the Union Base Ball Club will play their last game of the season on the grounds south of the Treasury, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. If the weather is fair a good time may be anticipated.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—An extensive sale of valuable books took place last evening at the auction rooms of Messrs. McGuire & Co. They were of a miscellaneous character.

LEFT FOR THE NORTH.—The gamblers arrested [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

[illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

[illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL.

[illegible]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

[illegible]

KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

[illegible]

EBBITT HOUSE.

[illegible]

MARKHAM'S HOTEL.

[illegible]

AVENUE HOUSE.

[illegible]

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION and the proceedings of the Dedication of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, have been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at the "Chronicle" Office. no25-tf

[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

KIRK'S "CHARLES THE BOLD."

Will be published early in December,

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD,

DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

BY JOHN FOSTER KIRK.

Two Vols., 8vo., with Portraits.

"Mr. John Foster Kirk, whose intimate relations with the late William H. Prescott are well known, has just completed Volumes I. and II. of his History of Charles the Bold, and the publishers have the pleasure of announcing that the important contribution to our historical literature will be ready for publication about the 1st of December."

"The remarkable epoch treated by Mr. Kirk is full of grand historical figures, and by his narrative an entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles's career. His position as the 'Napoleon of the Middle Ages' is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States."

MARK'S PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D. Chaplain of the 63d Pennsylvania Regiment. 12mo., $1 50.

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12mo., 75 cents.

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NOTES ON THE REBEL INVASION OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

July 1, 2, and 3, 1863

With an explanatory

MAP OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BY M. JACOBS,

Professor in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

12mo., 60 cents.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENLISTING AND DISCHARGING SOLDIERS.

A Manual of Instructions for Enrolling and Discharging soldiers, with special reference to the medical examinations of recruits, and the detection of disqualifying and feigned diseases. By Roberts Bartholomew, A. M., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. 12mo. $1 25.

Adopted by the Surgeon-General for issue to Medical Officers of the Army.

[illegible]

FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

[illegible]

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TURKEYS,

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The finest lot in Washington, and all in fine order. Call early to-day for choice in selection.

Also, a very fine assortment of cut meats, including

BEEF,

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Together with a large supply of the best

CINCINNATI SUGAR-CURED, and

NEW COUNTRY-CURED HAMS.

Pennsylvania Print and Roll Butter, Cheese, Milk.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.

Fruits, Vegetables; Boston, Lemon, Cream, Soda, Ginger, and Oyster Crackers. no25-2t

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A Thanksgiving Dinner in

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Roast Turkeys.

Roast Turkeys,

Roast Turkey,

With all the "fixens" and appurtenances.

Dinner on Thursday from 12 till 5½ o'clock.

N. B.—Our guests who bring friends with them will please to notify the desk before taking seats.

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40 CENT DINNER.

November 23, 1863.

Roast Beef or Roast Pork, Lamb, Mutton,

Corned Beef, Boiled Ham,

Two Vegetables, with dessert, for 40 cents, at

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GREAT SALE OF FURS.

On Wednesday, November 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the second floor of our Auction Rooms, corner of Tenth and D streets, we shall sell a large assortment of Furs.

The stock consists of Hudson Bay, Mexican, Bermuda, and River Sable, Mink, Genoa, Stone-Martin, Royal Ermine, German and Russian Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, French and Canadian Mink, and every description of Fashionable Furs, in Carriage and Cardinal Cloaks, Talmas, Cardinal Capes, Half and Quarter Capes, Collars, Victorines, etc.

ALSO,

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MUSIC

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

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JOHN T. FORD .... Proprietor and Manager.

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THIRD TIME

OF

THE WEBB SISTERS,

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IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S WITTY BURLESQUE ENTITLED

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WITH THE ENTIRE INCIDENTAL MUSIC, NEW LOCAL SCENERY, AND GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The performance to commence with

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TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,

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LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR

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HOUSE CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY BY THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CAPITAL!

Whose unmistakable manifestations of delight, displayed in perfect avalanches of applause, gave positive evidence of the justice of the author's claims to the highest position in the field of dramatic productions for

THIS GREAT DRAMA!

Which, in consequence of its great success, will be repeated to-night, with

THE EMINENT YOUNG AMERICAN ARTISTE,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who makes her LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE this evening, as the

JEWISH MAIDEN.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 25,

Will be presented the great emotional drama, in five acts, by Mr. Augustin Daly, of New York, entitled

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

THANKSGIVING DAY!

SPECIAL GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

THE ENTIRE

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

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Madame Vera Lorini, M'lle Paulina Castri, M'lle Morensi, Signors Stefani, Morelli, Muzio, in

A GRAND CONCERT!

LUCIA AND TROVATORE!

Commencing at 2½ o'clock and terminating at 4½. Doors open at 2. Regular dramatic admission. Seats may be secured from the morning without extra charge.

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SPECIAL GRAND ANNOUNCEMENT!

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MR. GROVER has the honor to announce that he has effected arrangements with MR. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY for

ONE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,

At Grover's Theatre, on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) November 26, commencing at 2½ o'clock precisely,

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WASHINGTON THEATRE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 25,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF

GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

I.

The performance will consist, this evening, of the second act of

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

INCLUDING THE POISON SCENE.

Madame Vera Lorini in the title role of Lucrezia Borgia; Stefani Gennaro; Morelli Duc Alfonso.

II.

The last act of

LA FAVORITA.

Leonora .... M'lle Morensi;

Fernando .... Stefani; Baldassar .... Morelli.

III.

Scene from

SONNAMBULA.

Amina .... M'lle Castri

The performance will commence with a

CONCERT BY ALL THE ARTISTES.

Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. Muzio

Seats for this evening may be secured at Metzerott's music store.

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AT THE USUAL GROVER'S THEATRE PRICES.

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THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON,

REMEMBER,

BENEFIT TO FITZ SIMMONS,

THE STAGE MANAGER.

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